

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NO. 18.

POLITICAL HASH.

Served Hot and Cold to Suit Our Readers.

One of the pledges made by the democratic party two years ago was to use rigid economy in the administration of government affairs. Much was said about the "billion-dollar" congress in which the republicans had a majority. The first year of pure unadorned and unfettered democratic rule has just ended. Like all their other pledges this one has been most outrageously ignored. While they claim to have reduced the pension disbursements something like \$30,000,000, the total of other appropriations has been increased. Speaking of these expenses Congressman Cannon of Illinois says:

"Mr. Cleveland, by his estimates, asked congress to appropriate for the public service for the coming year, including permanent appropriations, \$520,662,840, and congress has appropriated for such service \$490,668,369. This, in round numbers, is \$30,000,000 less than the President asked for the public service. A large part of this \$30,000,000, however, will be appropriated next winter by way of deficiencies. A comparative statement of appropriations made at this congress for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, with appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the last congress (the Fifty-second congress), and at the first and second sessions of the Fifty-first, commonly known as the "Reed congress," shows, and such is the fact, that the appropriations this year are greater by \$28,267,858 than were those made by the first session of the Fifty-first or "Reed congress."

There have been many increases in the salaries of democratic officials, especially in the diplomatic and consular service. The salary of the first assistant secretary of state is increased from \$3,500 to \$4,500. The minister to Belgium is increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000. The ministers to Switzerland and Portugal, Messrs. Caruth and Broadhead, are increased from \$5,000 to \$6,500 respectively. The minister to Mexico, who receives an annual salary of \$17,500, has the salary of his secretary of legation increased from \$1,800 to \$2,650. The ministers to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the first time, are allowed secretaries of legation at \$1,800 each, while the Bureau of American Republics is cut down from \$30,000 to \$10,000. The auditors of the treasury department are increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000 each."

Capt. J. G. Waters, one of the leading attorneys of the state of Kansas, in an interview says that he is an Abe Lincoln republican. He denounces the Kansas republican party as owned and controlled by the railroads and will not vote for any man on the ticket. Among other things he says: "I am opposed to the railroads running and owning both Supreme courts, and the republican machine in this state. I know one man who dispenses passes for a railroad in this state, that is the uncrowned king, he has dictated to governors, legislatures and the judges of the Supreme court and I am only exercising my right to help give them a black eye this year, for they deserve it. I am no doper. As I do not want office, I can criticize and here is my criticism. There are now two judges on the Supreme bench, Horton and Johnson, who have taken and used passes ever since they have been on the bench, and they hear and decide cases where these railroads are on one side and a lone widow, orphan and one legged brakeman on the other. This is a crime. It needs for plain speaking to break this custom up. The suit who has a case against a railroad would never try it before twelve jurymen who each had a pass in his pocket and no honest and upright judge would require it. Nor ought any one to be handicapped by having the entire members of the court of last resort, all armed with passes, finally determine his case. Men are human, the railroads give passes under the head of courtesy to the bench, but it is not for health or philanthropy. They are intended to be sent where they will do the most good."

The radicalism of to-day becomes the conservatism of to-morrow, and will be used as vigorously against to-morrow's radicalism as the radicalism of the last century is used against the radicalism of to-day. To-day's Utopia is to-morrow's reality. Opposition to the kidnapping of native Africans and selling them into perpetual slavery was the radicalism of the latter part of the eighteenth century, the conservatism of the first half of the nineteenth century, and the philanthropy of to-day. Fifty years ago opposition of African slavery was radicalism. Now it is conservatism. So with opposition to debt slavery and the encroachments of capital. To-day it is called radicalism; to-morrow it will be called conservatism. And future generations will call it patriotism. Let us bear our burdens, prosperity will bless our efforts, and perpetuate our memory.

One of the principles of democratic government (we mean pure democratic



THE WORKINGMAN HAS SHAKEN THE TWO OLD PARTIES FOR GOOD.

government) is that "the people shall rule." That is to say, a majority of the people. It seems, however, to be the purpose of the modern leaders of the democratic party to create majorities where they are needed to keep said leaders in power.

S. P. McIlwain writes the Nonconformist from Alabama concerning the frauds practiced by the democratic wing of the plutocratic party in that state. In Mr. McIlwain's county, Dallas, he gives the following figures giving the actual votes cast and the number counted at some of the precincts:

	Votes Cast.	Official Count.
Summerfield.....	35	216
Woodlawn.....	24	150
Martine.....	27	677
Orrville.....	57	432
Lexington.....	45	277
River.....	20	233
Oldtown.....	103	281
Pleasant Hill.....	35	129
Union.....	29	329
Liberty Hill.....	30	315
Marion Junction.....	25	117
Browns.....	17	316
Smyleys.....	7	182
Boykins.....	30	110
Mitchells.....	25	400
Selma.....	719	2,083

Three-fourths of the people in the county are negroes and the reformers had prevailed on them not to register, thus hoping to defeat the boot-lickers. But the negro votes were counted whether registered or not. And the organs of such law violators call Populists "anarchists."

It seems to be the determined purpose of the bourbon bosses of the south to overthrow the free foundations of free government if necessary to carry out their own selfish plans. If the government is to be saved it is high time that honest people were putting a stop to such abominable methods. It is a blow at every man's liberty.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION.

If you want a thorough organization, one in which the work continues right along after the election is over, you should organize an Industrial Legion.

If you want to beat fusion; If you want to raise money; If you want a fair ballot and an honest count;

If you want a recruiting station for the People's party; If you want a drilled army of patriots, do what the national committee says, organize the Industrial Legion in every voting precinct in the land. For full particulars send to:

PAUL VAN DERVOORT, Omaha, Neb.

The Money Power.

The money power has made its home in the nation's capitol, and under the protection of both the republican and democratic leaders, each of which has the power to crush it, it has depreciated the values of all property, multiplied the burdens of all debts, paralyzed the industries of 70,000,000 people, gorged the nation's highways with half-starved citizen beggars and filled the land with portentous murmurings of a coming revolution.

Why Is It Thus?

Here are five timely questions propounded the Union of Minneapolis, Minn.

"Why is it that those who produce food are hungry?"

"Why is it that those who make clothing are ragged?"

"Why is it that those who build houses are homeless?"

"Why is it that those who build carriages go on foot?"

"Why is it that those who produce wealth have none of it?"

WHY DON'T THEY?

During Cleveland's first term the democrats had control of the house. Their excuse then for not enacting some measures of relief was that the republican senate was in the way. That it would not permit the passage of such measures as the people needed and demanded. The failure to do anything again put the republicans in power in 1888. Harrison was elected. In 1892 a political "landslide" gave the democrats the house by 148 majority. Again their cry was they had no "chance" to do anything. They cavorted around about how quick they would give the people free silver if they only had the chance. They could hardly keep their shirts on when they talked about the "robber tariff." If they only had "a chance" they would knock out the trusts and throttle the greedy corporations. They fairly foamed at the mouth against the encroachments of capital on the rights of labor. They swore eternal friendship to the men who made their living "in the sweat of their faces."

Then came the election of 1892. The people trusted in the promises of the democratic leaders. They gave the democratic party complete control of every department of government. We held our breath. Now all these mighty promises would be fulfilled. We imagined the trusts quaking before this mighty power. We could see in our imagination the corporations cowering before it. We thought we saw justice putting on a new dress and brightening up her scales. Now labor was to be enthroned and capital taught to know its bounds. But lo, what bitter disappointment!

Justice appears in her same old dirty garb. She has the same old "loaded" scales. Cleveland appoints a corporation lawyer to prosecute the corporations and trusts. His cabinet is made up of lawyers, most of whom represent corporations. Then follows the record. The things they said they would do they did not do. The things they said that ought not to be done they did.

Now, they are wringing their hands and pleading for more time—for another "chance." But the question arises: Why did they not do something when they had the chance?

Why did they not remonetize silver, as they said they would, instead of demonetizing it? Why did they not give us a real, genuine reform tariff bill as they promised?

Why did they not wipe out the trusts and the national banks?

Why, oh, why, did they not do something to show their regard for the people?

They have lied. They have deceived the people. Shall we trust them again?

CAPITAL TIMID.

They tell us capital is timid. Yes, and it has good cause to be. There was a time before the war when capital grew timid. The popular feeling against chattel slavery interfered with the African slave trade. No new vessels were fitted out to steal negroes from their native soil and bring them to this "land of the free" to be sold into perpetual slavery. The eloquence of such men as Sumner, Garrison and Phillips had touched a chord in the public heart that was vibrating all over the land. The popular heart began to see slavery in all its disgusting details. And capital grew timid. It feared to invest in the institution. Many men, foreseeing the coming storm, sold their slaves. Others recognizing the evil gave them their freedom. In the same sense capital

is now growing timid. The systems in this country have fastened upon the people a debt that makes them wage slaves. The annual tribute they pay to their creditors (masters) is over two thousand million dollars—a sum that would have bought every black slave at the rate of \$500 per head. The plan is to make this debt payable in gold. As this would be impossible the debt would be perpetual. This would mean perpetual industrial slavery. This means that the annual tribute on the industries of the country is to be levied on our children and on our children's children. The popular mind is revolting against it. New Phillipses, Sumners and Garrisons are firing the public heart against this new form of slavery. The masses are moving. And capital that seeks to fasten this condition on our people is "growing timid." Well it might. Let it learn from the past. If the people are not given an opportunity to pay these debts on the basis of equity and justice, they will be repudiated as was the institution of slavery.

A Money War.

Huger drives men mad and the coming winter is likely, if not sure, to witness more suffering and distress, and consequently more disorder and violence than the country has ever yet dreamed of.

We have had some rather strong demonstrations of disregard for property rights during the past few months, which, though feeble and isolated, ought to teach us a lesson in possibilities. But these were only the gentle zephyrs preceding the coming cyclone.

If congress does nothing to give the people work or to feed the hungry multitude, a standing army of 200,000 men can not maintain order or keep the public peace. The President and the governor may cry "peace! peace!" but there will be no peace.

The spirit of spoliation once in activity, and before it can be sated or checked many thousands lives will be sacrificed, and many millions of property forcibly taken from its possessors or destroyed.

England was confronted with a similar condition of the public welfare from 1819 to 1825. The army was doubled and the soldiers kept busy night and day to maintain the public peace, but they failed, and so will any armed force under such conditions.

All England seemed to be wild and anarchy inevitable. In this emergency Lord Castlereagh, under a suspension of the rules, persuaded parliament to pass a law for the expansion of the currency by an increase of paper money. The effect was magical. In six weeks the mines and factories became again active; labor was everywhere in demand, and the people were fully employed at fair wages and were contented.

It is true relief came to England in this instance partly from the migration of a large per cent of her citizens as well as from the expansion of the currency. But one thing was demonstrated. The remedy of force by military power literally failed.

Will our rulers try the remedy that failed or the one that succeeded and brought peace to a distracted land? We shall see.—Kansas Commoner.

David Hume on Falling Prices.

Falling prices and misery and destruction are inseparable companions. The disasters of the dark ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices. With the increase of money, labor and industry gain new life.

Cleveland True to His Partner.

It is safe to assume that 90 per cent of the members of both senate and house believe that Cleveland, Lamont, Whitney and others are partners in the purchase of the coal fields of Nova Scotia and the iron mines of Cuba. Railroads have been projected from these coal fields to connect with American railways, and it is said large subsidies have been granted by that province for building them. Unless coal is put on the free list this immense speculation falls to the ground. Just so with iron. The arc must come in free or the mines of Cuba are worth less.

Now, in Mr. Cleveland's letter he implies that the sugar trust will be permitted to plunder the people of \$40,000,000 annually if congress will give him and his partners free coal and iron. This is the point in the whole matter, and was distinctly hinted at by Senator Pugh in his question to Senator Hill.

Mr. Pugh—The senator joins the President in expressing the opinion that the two houses of congress should be controlled in their legislation upon iron ore and coal by the fact of their ownership in this country. I should like the senator to tell me, as I have no doubt he is able to do, who owns the coal and iron ore that he and the President desire to have placed on the free list as a condition precedent to the modification or repeal of the McKinley law.

Mr. Hill—I will answer the senator. I do not know and I do not care. It makes no difference. I know to what the senator undoubtedly refers. It may be brought out in this debate, and when it is I shall refer to it. I repeat, I do not know who owns a single coal or iron bed anywhere outside of this country, and I do not care; and it makes no sort of difference in considering the question involved here.

The letter of President Cleveland is considered by nearly all as a desperate attempt to promote the interests of the syndicate of which he is a member. It is boodle and not patriotism, self and not party success, that actuated the writing of this letter.—The Messenger.

A Prophetic Prayer.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, and who for many years opened the session with prayer, offered the following petition to the Almighty a few years ago in the senate chamber and incurred the lasting enmity of that aristocratic body. Mr. Milburn prayed in these burning words:

"Give ear, Oh! God of Jacob and awaken us to the danger which threatens the civilized world, a revolution more tremendous than of which history tells, in which the scenes of the reign of terror may be enacted in every capital in Europe and America."

For long the few have mastered the many because they understood the open secret—the pools to them that can use them; but now the many have learned the secret organization, drill and dynamite. Rouse the rich men of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, self-monopoly to cease; that corporations may get souls in them with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts, and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys and pool sellers and bookmakers. Teach them, Oh! God, that it is thee who has given power to get these fortunes what it is to prove them to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep thy commandments or no, and that those commands are: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and they neighbor as thyself;" that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we at last will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, Oh! God, and save us."

The prayer quoted is appropriate now. Would to God that the pulpits of the entire nation had occupants brave enough and Christ-like enough to offer such a petition as this.—Omaha News.

THAT TARIFF.

The democrats claim a decrease in tariff duties on account of the bill recently passed of \$22,000,000, except sugar. As it is estimated that we will be obliged to pay about \$43,000,000 duty on sugar the net saving appears to be only \$19,000,000. As this bill gives the sugar trust and refiners about \$12,000,000 a year and permits them to make over \$10,000,000 besides by speculation while it was pending, we see nothing in it to be proud of. In fact if we were a democrat we would be ashamed of it.

Times are so hard that in many parts of the country the farmers and laborers can not send their children to school. "Ye laden men with burdens grievous to be borne and ye touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."

There are over twenty thousand lawyers in the services of the railroads plundering the people. Woe unto you, lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye enter not in yourselves, and those that were entering ye hindered,

IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

Levi P. Morton Has Come from His Home in Europe to Announce Himself a Candidate for Governor of New York.

In 1888, when the Rothschild bond holders, who held between four and five hundred millions of our five-twentieths, determined, against the law, to convert our whole national debt into immediate gold value, those "extortioners," as John Sherman then called them, started a paper called "The Imperialist." It was published at 37 Mercer street, New York city. With a crown for its figure-head, its motto was this: "The empire is peace—let us have peace." It was in every way anonymous, the "Imperialist Publishing company" standing for its sole sponsor. But the advertisements told the story. Among them prominently was one from Morton, Bliss & Co. Levi P. Morton has since been Vice-President of the United States. Is he training for the Presidency?

The Imperialist introduced itself thus:

"Though unannounced this journal is not unexpected. The platform for the Imperialist is revolutionary; its object is to prepare the American people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable. * * *

"We believe democracy to be a failure."

"We believe, in short, that democracy means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors, and civil war; that the empire means law, order, security, public faith and peace."

"We believe that the national faith, if left in the keeping of the populace, will be sullied by the sure repudiation of the national debt, and that an imperial government can alone secure and protect the rights of national creditors."

"We believe that but a small percentage of the American people can be considered fit, by character or education, for unrestricted exercise of self-government."

The sole purpose of the Imperialist was to double the bondholder's investments and the people's taxes, or to destroy the nation. In 1893, the Imperialist put out its candle for the reason, as it stated, that "owing to the prejudice of the people and their love for their false idol, the Constitution, the Imperialist could accomplish their designs better through the republican party."

It is now known, to me at least, and I shall soon publish details, that the democratization of American silver was planned at a banker's meeting in London, at which were especially represented the Rothschilds and the Bank of England, though American bankers and millionaires took an active part in it. So much is certain. But I have additional information, which I trust, that when Ernest Seyd came to this country in 1873, to interview the final committee on the fraudulent "Mint bill" he went directly from his ship to the New York banking house of which Levi P. Morton was the head, and was met there and conducted to Washington by John Jay Knox, comptroller of the currency.

At the London meeting of the bankers and millionaire fund holders, an aristocracy, with titles and coats-of-arms for the United States, was freely discussed. The chief speaker insisted that a scarce basic money, controlled by those issuing the paper inflations of it, could be made a perfect instrument of absorbing the small properties of this country, and reducing the masses to dependence and serfdom. An aristocracy could then be imposed upon them without difficulty.

Is Levi P. Morton a tool of this conspiracy? Is he an imperialist?

The People's party must be effectively organized in the state of New York and in every other state.

The democrats are as bad as the republicans. The leaders of both are in the hands of England, and of our Anglo-Tory bank system. But a third political party can hold the balance of power in a close state, like New York, and can at least knock out, before it is too late, any man caught in the act of unmistakable treason.

GORDON CLARK, Vice-President American Economic Reform Society, Washington, D. C.

The democratic party can not carry a northern state, and the republican party can not carry a southern state—they are both sectional parties. The People's party is the only party that is national and holds the same view everywhere.

The People's party and all the labor organizations of New York city have agreed upon a union. They ought to sweep the city. We commend this organization to Dr. Parkhurst as the proper one to purify the city government with.

Worn Out Parties.

The proceedings of the present congress are direct evidence that the two old parties are worn out. When a tool is worn out and is unfit to do the work for which it was intended it is thrown in the junk pile. Printers call the receptacle for their old type the "hell box." And the junk pile or hell box is the only fit place for these old parties, and if the people know enough to go in out of the rain they will send them there next fall.

Love's Reason.

Why?

Because You are you, and I am I.

The fair moon In the sky

Draws the sea To her high;

And the sun Woes the rose

Till her heart Warmly glows

But for one, Sun or rose,

Or moon or sea, But disclose

Sweet Love's decree; And for aye

That which calls From each to each

And enthral, We obey,

From thy bosom Unto mine,

From my heartstrings Unto thine,

Comes the bidding Which does say,

"Be my love, Mine, for aye!"

Why? Because—

You are you, and I am I!

—AUGUSTA DE BUNA, in Demorest.

HUMOROUS.

Every man for himself, is a doctrine girls don't believe in.

Beauty is a woman's first duty and often is regarded as the only one.

When a man has a plumbing bill to settle he finds out what it costs to pay the piper.

She—When will you call and see papa? He (nervously)—I don't know. When will he be out?

"Serial buildings" are what they call those high ones in Chicago, because they have continued stories.

Jess—Weren't you surprised when he proposed? Bess—Indeed I was; my recollection of it was that we were already engaged.

"Why do you not stop begging and try to get some work?" "Because I do not want to give up a sure thing for an uncertain one."

He (in the surf)—How cold the water has become all of a sudden! She—Yes; that girl who just entered the water is from Boston.

Chollie—The idea of a man sending a business letter with a P. S. Chappie—Doosid bad form surely. Chollie—But that isn't the worst of it. In this case it means Please Settle.

Doctor—Your husband's pulse is going at a terrific rate, madam. I don't know how to account for it. Mrs. Springer—I know. I told him you might bring your bill with you.

Hazel—Did you find the hotel you stayed at while away on your vacation 1000 feet above the sea, as advertised? Nutlie—I did, indeed. They gave me a room on the top floor.

Anna kissed me, such a chance For a pun should not be missed; Any man would stand entranced, Thus to be an Anna-kissed.

He (remonstrating)—I can't say yet my dear, I haven't made up my mind. She (an actress)—It doesn't need any make up, love. Nobody will ever suspect it of being the actual thing.

He—Why do you force me to wait for an answer? She (who is up on political economy)—Because I don't want to give you a monopoly until I find out whether there's any competition.

Carrie—I tell you that my Charley never told me an untruth in all his life. Kate—Nonsense! How do you know? Carrie—How do I know? Why, Charley told me so, himself—there!

Lushley—I hadn't been at my new boarding house twenty-four hours before I knew the landlady was opposed to strong drink. Lushley—How'd you tell; by her talk? Lushley—No; by her coffee.

"Papa," said a little boy, "ought the teacher to whip me for what I did not say?" "Certainly not, my boy," replied the father. "Well," replied the little fellow, "he did today when I didn't do my sum."

"Are you sure, sir," asked the prospective father-in-law, "that I will not have to support you should you marry my daughter?" Cholly—Oh, dear, no sir, you support your daughter, and she'll take care of me.

He (looking at the water)—Here's the swell of the steamer, the boat will soon be here. She (looking land ward)—Oh, he doesn't belong to the steamboat; he's clerk at the dry goods store up town."

The World's Driest Place.

The driest place in the world is said to be that part of Egypt between the lower two cataracts of the Nile, where rain has never been known to fall, and the natives do not believe travelers who tell them that water can fall from the sky.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 4, 1894.

For Representative in Congress,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. F. ALDRICH.

Vote for W. F. Aldrich, the farmers friend.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton has been nominated by the Republicans of New York, as their candidate for Governor.

The democrats of New York, at the dictation of Tammany, nominated David B. Hill as their candidate for governor. The anti-Tammany democrats will run an independent ticket headed by Ex-Secretary Fairchild.

Congressman Dick Clark of the first Ala. district says that "the democratic party can be safely trusted with regulating the monetary system of the country. Just so in the interest of the gold bugs of Wall street New York.

It is said that cotton and wheat have reached the lowest price in the history of the new world. And yet the democratic party which has caused all this depression, has the cheek to ask the thinking men of this country to give them another chance.

Our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds. Whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principle.—Cleveland's letter to Wilson.

Prices going down and taxes going up. Is that the kind of prosperity promised the people by the goldbug democracy? If not why continue longer to support it? Why not change about and vote with a party that will give you high prices for your products, and low taxes.

Mr. Farmer, did you have any trouble to support your family and liquidate your debts when cotton sold for 25 cents and wheat for \$2.00 a bushel? And was not that at a time when money was most plentiful? Then vote for W. F. Aldrich, who is in favor of an increase of the volume of money.

The democratic papers of this district are all busily engaged in explaining why Mr. Woods withdrew from the congressional race—Why these explanations? Has not a candidate the right to withdraw if he wants to? We think Mr. Wood displayed his good sense in withdrawing. Mr. Aldrich had not been nominated when he accepted the nomination.

The millionaire says his interest demands not free coinage but a gold standard. What does the interest of the farmer and laboring man demand? Not the gold standard but the free coinage of silver and an increase in the volume of money. Mr. Aldrich represents the latter and the nominee of the organized democracy the former. Take your choice and vote accordingly for the millionaire or Katy and the babies.

The democrats who are trying so hard to pick a flaw in the administration of Kansas, a Populist state, would do well to announce that this, the Empire state, the great state of Texas, with James Stevens Hogg as governor, has a deficit in her treasury to the tune of \$500,000, and her warrants are hawked about at 90 cents on the dollar, while Kansas has a surplus of over a million dollars in her treasury and her bonds are above par.—Denton Tex. State Guard.

It is amusing to see the efforts of the democratic press to create the impression that a large number of populist and Jeffersonians in the this district will not support Mr. Aldrich for congress. "We have made diligent inquiry and if there is a populist in Shelby who will not support Mr. Aldrich we have failed to hear of him. But we can name numbers of democrats who will vote for him. Shelby will give him the largest majority ever given to any man since the

SELMA SIFTINGS.

W. F. Aldrich Suggests Managers of Elections for Dallas. DEMOCRATS AMONG THEM.

Mr. W. F. Aldrich, republican nominee for congress from this, the Fourth, district, was in Selma yesterday with his cohorts, G. B. Deans, chairman of the populist congressional committee and J. D. Hardy, chairman of the republican committee. A caucus was held at their private rooms in Hotel Albert nearly all day, which was attended by the prominent Jeffersonians, populists and republicans of this place.

In the afternoon a committee composed of Aldrich, Dean and Hardy called upon Judge Wood and offered him a long list of names, two from each beat in the county, and suggested that the judge select from this list the republican inspectors for the November election.

It is said by those who are in position to know that the names of some good organized democrats appear in this list, and that Mr. Aldrich is laboring under an hallucination if he believes his cause will be advocated by these gentlemen. How he has been misled in the matter we are not prepared to say. On his list appear the names of such democrats as, Frank Boykin, Jr., S. Kirkpatrick, Minthorn Woolsey and others.—Age-Herald.

WILLING TO TRUST THEM.

To the Age-Herald. In your issue of this date, under head of "Selma Siftings," it is stated that on the list submitted to Judge Wood by Messrs. Aldrich, Dean and Hardy, from which inspectors (one at each polling place) for Dallas county, were requested, "the names of some good organized democrats appear." * * "and that Mr. Aldrich is laboring under an hallucination if he believes his cause will be advocated by these gentlemen. On his list appear the names of such democrats as Frank Boykin, Jr., S. Kirkpatrick, Minthorn Woolsey, and others."

Neither Mr. Aldrich nor the undersigned were misled in this matter. We knew these gentlemen were organized democrats when their names were put upon the list. We know these gentlemen well enough to know that their actions as inspectors, if appointed, will give perfect satisfaction to every political faction in Dallas county, or in the district. In making up this list it was not our desire to select partisans, but men against whom no shadow of suspicion as ballot box manipulators rests. We could have selected from the organized democracy of Dallas county hundreds of names that would have been equally—and that is perfect—as satisfactory to all political parties as the names here mentioned, but being circumscribed by a given number for each polling place in the county had no occasion for augmenting the list. Yours respectfully,

G. B. DEAN,
J. D. HARDY,

Chairmen Campaign Committees, Fourth District.

Calera, Ala., September 27, 1894.

Aldrich the democratic candidate for congress in this district does not claim to be a Jeffersonian or populist.—Shelby Sentinel.

The Advocate was aware of the fact that a great many democrats intend to vote for Hon. W. F. Aldrich in November; but that is no reason why the Sentinel at Calera, should attempt to create the impression that he is the democratic candidate for congress in this district. No Bro. Graham, Mr. Aldrich will represent the people of this district regardless of party, but we protest against you calling him the democratic candidate.

With all their efforts the organized press have at last succeeded in getting one man who has claimed heretofore to be a Jeffersonian, to come outover his own signature and say that he will not support Mr. Aldrich. As Mr. Greer, has destroyed his registration certificate, it is safe to say that he will not carry a single vote to the party which he is pleased to call "the white man's party in Alabama." Of course he was speaking ironically when he used that expression.

The bid for populist votes by the democratic press of this district will not prove to be a howling success. Grandma's little game is no new invention. The people

SENATOR A. T. GOODWYN Writes a Letter and Alabamians will Honor him.

Montgomery, Aug. 24, 1894. Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, Wetumpka, Ala.—

Sir: In the Avertisers report of the meeting on yesterday at Wetumpka, you are reported as saying, among other things: "Governor Jones declared himself in favor of a contest law, and then after the senate passed one he said to the house, 'if you pass that bill I will resign.' He told me that face to face and no one will deny that he said it." Please advise me if the above extract correctly reports you.

Respectfully,

THOS. G. JONES.

ROBINSON SPRINGS, ALA., Aug. 24, 1894.

Hon. Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.—

Sir: Yours of the 24th instant duly to hand. What I said in my speech at Wetumpka on 23d instant in regard to a contest law and your relation to the matter in substantially what I repeatedly proclaimed during the late campaign, to-wit:

1. Shortly after the August election of 1892 Governor Jones issued a proclamation to the people of Alabama under the form of an interview published in the Birmingham Age-Herald, assuring them that the General Assembly at the ensuing session would pass a contest law for the State offices, and that if the limited session of the constitution should be ineffectual to try any contests that should be brought, he would convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session for the purpose of trying said contests, thus recognizing that his title to the Executive office was clouded by serious charges of fraud and corruption.

2. That immediately after the convening of the General Assembly I introduced a contest bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, every member of which was an "organized" Democrat and active partisan; that after days of full and earnest discussion of the bill it was amended, requiring that a large and sufficient bond should be given by the contestant, yet requiring none for the contesters. The bill thus amended and with other amendments passed the Senate by a decisive majority.

The morning after the passage of the bill and before the Senate convened in daily session, I was informed by a democratic Senator that a motion to reconsider the bill would be made immediately after the reading of the journal, as Gov. Jones said, that if the bill passed the House and came to him he would sign it and resign.

3. That after the reading of the journal the President of the Senate, the Senator from Autauga in the chair, moved that the contest bill be reconsidered. I asked: "why the motion to reconsider?" The answer was "to eliminate certain incongruities in the bill." The bill was reconsidered. I voted against a reconsideration of the bill. The question then arose, to what committee it be referred? In an earnest debate of the question I claimed that as every member of the committee on privileges and elections had declared opposition to the purposes of the bill and had voted against the passage of the bill, that it would be unfair to refer the bill to a committee composed wholly of its pronounced enemies, and therefore moved that it be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the President, in order that the committee to reconsider might have at least one member favorable to the purposes of the bill. This most reasonable proposition was voted down by Gov. Jones' party friends and the it was that I fully realized that the sentiment expressed during the discussion of the bill by an organized Democratic Senator, was then latent sentiment of Gov. Jones and his party. I appealed to the Senators to pass the contest bill that "light might be thrown on the August election in order that the people might know the whole truth" In reply to this appeal, the aforesaid Democratic Senator, a close personal and political friend of Gov. Jones, said: "Sir we already have too much light on that subject." The bill failed to be enacted into law, and under the circumstances the failure was in effect a plea of guilty to the charge that the election of

tainted by corruption.

4. I met Gov. Jones, by chance shortly after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and I asked him if he had said as reported, that he would sign the contest bill if it came to him, and resign. He answered me face to face that he said it; of course he had many reasons to give for his conclusion but through them all one could hear the cry, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." In many joint debates during the late campaign with the ablest Democratic speakers I attacked his title as Governor, and on no occasion did any of his party speakers claim that his title to the executive office was unclouded, and clear from fraud and corruption.

In closing this answer to yours of the 24th, I will say that it is a pleasant memory to me to know that during the canvass just ended I did not deal in personalities, but confined myself to arguing the political issues of the day. A plain, though unpleasant duty, induced me to hold up to the righteous indignation of the people, the great political crime of 1892, whereby candidates who were clearly repudiated by the voters at the polls, by large majorities, became the de facto officers of the state. I shall continue to denounce this unpardonable crime, patiently diligently and seriously and address the conscience of the people, without regard to party, that they may be aroused to see the dangers that beset them, and when these are fully realized they will scourge the unfaithful and corrupt servants who have trifled with their welfare and betrayed their honor. Then will peace, brotherly love and good government prevail in our beloved Alabama, even if the penitentiaries are filled with the men who stuff ballot boxes, or appoint those who do stuff ballot boxes, or those who profit consciously by the stuffing of ballot boxes.

Good government cannot long exist where crime is tolerated at the ballot box, and every enlightened moralist must condemn it. We are responsible for the evil we can prevent as well as what we positively do.

The most effectual method of educating the people is by the object lesson. Criminals do not come by chance but grow through suggestion; when we teach our people dishonesty in political affairs we thereby logically teach them dishonesty in all relations of life. "As you sow, so shall you reap" is true of states as well as individuals. Moral law cannot be broken with impunity. There is an iron chain binding evil causes with their evil effects. Respectfully,

A. T. GOODWYN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and others.	Oct. 5, 11 a. m.
Lincoln, Friday	" 6, 11 "
Talladega, Saturday	" 15, 10 "
Centre Institute, Monday	" 16, 11 "
Pelham, Tuesday	" 20, 11 "
Montevallo, Saturday	" 7, 30 p m
Aldrich,	" 29, 11 a m
Fayetteville Monday	" 30, 1 p m
Talladega Tuesday	" 7, 30 "
Ironaton	" 10, 11 a m
Calera, Monday Nov. 5, 10 a. m.	
Hon. W. F. Aldrich, T. D. Parsons and others.	
Sylacauga Tuesday	Oct. 9, 12 m.
Childersburg Wednesday	" 10, 11 a. m
Vincent, Thursday	" 11, 11 "
Columbiana Friday	" 12, " "
Shelby "	" 17, 30 p m
Calera, Saturday	" 18, 11 a m
Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Hon. A. P. Longshore, and others.	
Silver Run Friday	Oct. 26, 10 a m
Jenifer "	" 27, 30 p m
Munford Saturday	" 27, 10 a m
Hon. A. P. Longshore, T. D. Parsons and others.	
Alpine Thursday	Nov. 1, 11 a m
Columbiana Friday	" 2, " "

It is impossible for us to give, at the time of going to press, the result of the democratic primary held on Tuesday to nominate a candidate for congress in this district. Indications point to the election of Hon. G. A. Robbins.

Notice No. 15,252.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 24, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on November 3, 1894, viz: James M. Wilder, Homestead entry No. 21527, for the N½ of NE¼ of N½ of NW¼ of Section 10, Tp. 20 south R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Luther B. Kendrick, Edman S. Martin, Andrew J. Shaw, Elvrey J. Gilbert, all of Coleville, Alabama. H. PRICZL, Register.

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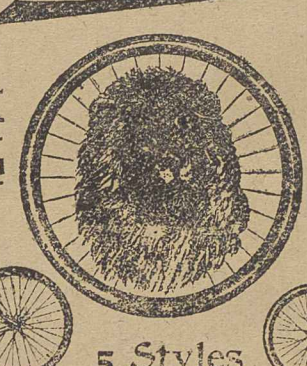
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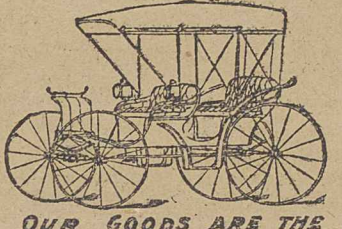
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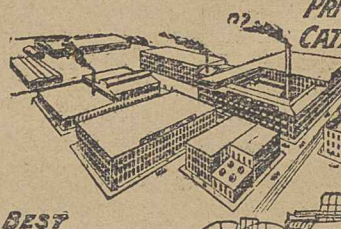
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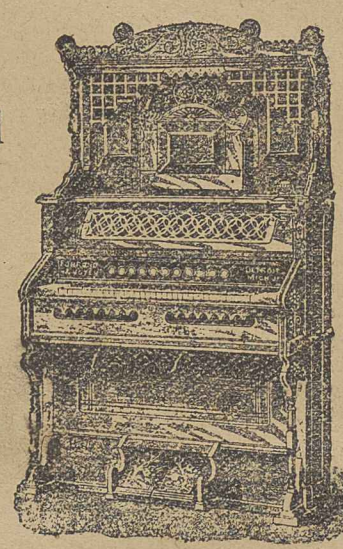


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The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

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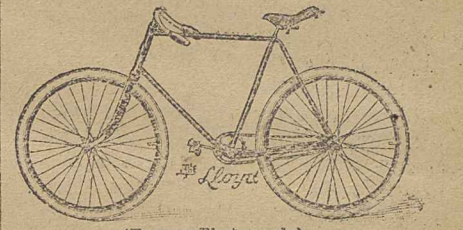
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Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

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But in purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., R. C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky. General Management of the Union Bank Knights' Palace at Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, Aug. 23 1894.

Tickets will be sold to Washington and return by agents of the Southern Railway Company, Western System, at one fare for the round trip account Knights' Pythias Conclave.

Tickets on sale August 23rd to 28th inclusive, good to return Sept. 6th. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15th, 1894.

A through special train will leave Chattanooga, Sunday Aug. 26th, at 1.15 P. M. and will arrive at Washington D. C. Monday, Aug. 27th, at 9.30 A. M.

For sleeping car reservations and further information, apply to L. A. Bell, Dist. Pass. Agt., Selma, Ala.

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Of the many Populist exchanges coming to our office, none spends so much money to get the suppressed Washington news before its readers as the Nonconformist. Yes, suppressed news. What the plutocracy papers have been careful to keep their readers from finding out, the two fireless correspondents of the Nonconformist have dug up and sent to the paper for the benefit of its thousands of readers. Many a secret has thus leaked out that the plutocracy never meant the common workaday people should know.

We have made special arrangements whereby we can send the Nonconformist and the Advocate from now until January the 1st, for \$1.00.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Attorney's And Counselor's
At Law,

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 4, 1894.

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One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

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COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 6, Mail and Express, - 1:15 a. m.
No. 44, Local Freight, - 2:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 2:35 a. m.
No. 45, Local Freight, - 7:40 a. m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate.

A. B. Milner spent several days in Birmingham this week.

The commissioners court was in session Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, was in the city Tuesday.

J. T. Slaughter and wife, of Gadsden, visited their many friends here the first of this week.

Mrs. M. F. Pitts returned Monday from a weeks visit to friends and relatives at Vincent and Creswell.

Misses Myrtle Swain and Annie McMillan left Friday morning for Livingston where they will begin school.

We are glad to learn that Miss Ora Milner, after a severe illness, is much better and on the road to recovery.

Mrs. E. L. Spencer and family returned last Saturday from Talladega Springs after an absence of several weeks.

Next Sunday will be consecration day of the Christian Endeavor. Subject: Christ or Self. All invited to attend.

John Milner and E. B. Teague left Tuesday morning for Tuscaloosa where they will take their second course at the University.

There was a large crowd of people in town Monday and Tuesday in attendance upon court. They all made the same report, everybody for Aldrich for congress.

Judge J. J. Banks, of the 10th circuit is again presiding this week in the place of Judge Box and the way he dispatches business reminds one of the times anti bellum when courts were held to try cases and not to listen to long winded arguments of attorneys to kill time.

The Shelby County Alliance will meet with Chappel Alliance October 17th, the third Wednesday in the month. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Public speaking first day by Hon Sam Adams and Bro Walter Powell. By order of the president.

A. F. Carden, Secty.

We were pleased to meet on our streets Tuesday our old army friend Capt. W. J. Rhodes, of Talladega.

Capt. Rhodes commanded Company "G," 31st Ala. Regiment of Pettus Brigade, and had the pleasure of meeting many of his old comrades while here, all of whom were glad to see once more his honest face.

The old Chronicle office has been rented and fitted up for County Headquarters, where we will be pleased to have our friends call when they come to town. Come and see us and keep us posted as regards the progress of the campaign. Our friends are requested to organize Aldrich clubs in every neighborhood in the county and report at once to Headquarters at this place. Jno. W. Pitts, Chair.

There are some ugly rumors afloat as to the manner the jury boxes were filled by the old board of commissioners of this county. If the reports that reach us are true the matter ought and shall be ventilated to the fullest extent. As we have not had time to investigate the matter and for fear of doing the board an injustice we refrain from saying more at present. We hope the charges are untrue.

Chapel Chat.

Health of community good.

Our boys have organized a debating society and are equipping themselves for the great political discussion.

One of our unsuccessful candidates for matrimony has bid farewell to his lady friends and has gone to try his fortune in the Wild West, and if a disappointment in love was the cause of his departure we hope that the sand storms and blizzards of the west will prove beneficial in his case of heart trouble.

Our community host of having one of the best violinists in the county and as fiddle strings are on the free list, we guess we will be in the fight during the dancing season.

We regret to note that Mr. C. W. Archer left Wednesday Sept. 29th for Whitewright, Tex. where he expects to reside in the future Mr. Archer, is a noble and enterprising young man and we do highly recommend him to the good people of Texas.

We are sorry to learn that we will not have the opportunity of casting our ballot for Hon. A. P. Longshore for congress, but while such is the case we are glad to know that we will have the opportunity of voting for a man who believes that a free ballot and a fair count is essential to good government and is willing to stand by the people in their endeavor to reobtain their rights at the ballot box, and we do believe that every man in this district whose heart beats to the transport of patriotism will cast his vote for the Hon. W. F. Aldrich, and by so doing he will prove that he is influenced by a love for his country. Dr. JIM.

GIVE US A CHANCE.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, while canvassing this district in 1892, begged the people to "give us a chance" and told them that if the democrats were put in control of the government all obnoxious laws would be repealed, the tariff would be reduced, we would have free coinage of silver, cotton would be ten cent a pound and every thing would be lovely. The people believed these promises and elected the democratic ticket. They were given control of all branches of the government. What was the result? An extra session of congress was called, and at the dictation of a democratic president backed by the money power of Wall Street, the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed and silver demonetized. Business was paralyzed, banks suspended and the country was filled with an army of tramps or unemployed men hunting work. Farm products of every description was decreased in value one half and millions of men and women are suffering for the necessities of life. With wheat at 50 cents a bushel and cotton at 5 cents a pound, men and women are starving to death and little children are in rags, because their parents have no money to buy, even cotton cloth to cover their nakedness.

All this is the result of the scarcity of money brought about by the unfriendly legislation of the party in power.

Now Mr Robbins is before the people again asking their suffrage and in a speech in the court house last Wednesday he attempted to justify the democratic party for its failure to comply with its promises to enact laws for the relief of the people, by saying that the failure was caused by a deep laid conspiracy on the part of Tom Reid and the Republican party to prevent legislation favorable to the people.

Mr Robbins certainly had a very poor opinion of his audience if he thought that such talk as that would satisfy them. Why did he not say in 1892, give us a chance and elect our President, a majority of the senate and house of Representatives and then if Tom Reid and the Republicans will let us, we will do something for the people.

Mr Robbins may not have so intended it, but if what he said was true, he made a good argument showing the incompetency of the leaders of the democratic party. If the democrats with 80 majority in the house, 8 majority in the senate and the executive can be controlled and manipulated by Tom Reid and a small minority of Republicans, they are unfit to represent the intelligent people of this country and should be invited to step down and out. Give the populists the same chance and see if they don't enact laws for the relief of the people.

Too Late.

Several months previous to and during and following the panic the subsidized press of the country was loud in the claim that the treasury notes issued in accordance with the act of 1890 (the Sherman law) were all being redeemed in gold; that no one wanted silver dollars; that redemption in gold had frightened foreign capitalists as well as American; and that this action was the cause of our financial troubles. It was held at the time that the secretary of the treasury, whom the law gave discretion to redeem in either coin, was discriminating in favor of the yellow metal; but the goldbugs of the land stated that no one wanted silver. Then came the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and every one supposed that the coinage of silver bullion would cease—the president had vetoed the seigniorage bill—and, of course, there was no reason for further coinage of silver dollars. But the Populists of the South waged a bitter warfare against the administration for the course pursued, and becoming frightened lest democracy should lose a foot hold in the South the mint director was authorized to again coin silver dollars, the bullion to be used being the seigniorage lying in the treasury vaults! And since that date the several mints of the country have been kept busy. Secretary Carlisle, in a letter to Congressmen Heard, relative to the matter, says that during the month of July \$430,000 in silver were coined; in August \$728,000, while about the same amount will be coined in September. This action, the secretary says, is in accordance with section 3 of the Sherman law, which provides for the coinage of as much silver as may be deemed necessary for the redemption of treasury notes (coin certificates) presented. The truth is that the coinage now taking place is not due to a desire to redeem in silver dollars, but rather to allay excitement in states on which Grandma Democracy has for so many years held a first mortgage. But with all the ado that the democratic press is making over the fact that silver coinage has not been stopped, not an extra dollar is being put into circulation as a result. Every silver dollar now being coined can be only used in canceling treasury notes. A great scheme, indeed, this opening the mints to silver at so late a day. But the people are not fools; the bait thrown out will not be swallowed.—NOR CONFORMIST.

Administrators Sale

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby County Alabama, I, B. L. Moore, administrator de bonis non of the estate of A. M. Elliott deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbia, on Saturday the 6th day of October 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described real estate, belonging to said estate to wit: A store house and lot situated in the town of Columbiana, known as the A. M. Elliott store house and lot, beginning at the north east corner of said store house and running due west with College street sixty seven feet thence due south forty eight feet, thence due east sixty seven feet to Main street, thence forty eight feet north along Main street to point of beginning, and one house and lot situated in the town of Columbiana bounded on the east by main street on the north, house and lot of Wright Tinsley on the south by house and lot of Gordon DuBoise, now occupied by Longshore and Beavers as a law office, also the following described lands: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and a part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13 Township 21 Range 3 West. The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 Township 21 Range 3 West. The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7 Township 21 Range 3 West. Part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 Township 20 Range 2 West, and part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 Township 21 Range 1 West. B. L. Moore, administrator de bonis non of estate of A. M. Elliott deceased.

Notice No. 15,167.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 4, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 19, 1894, viz: George W. Muse, Homestead entry, No. 22553, for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8 Tp. 21 south R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, Randolph C. Naish, Wesley Oley, Rufus F. Hale, all of Longview, Alabama. H. PURCELL, REGISTER.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery & Euflava Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes Receivers.

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Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p.m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R., Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to, Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. I. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Baile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Makers of the Victor Bicycle Commence the Manufacture of Sporting Goods.

The Overman Wheel Co., Chicago, Ill., makers of the Victor, the best and most favorably known bicycle manufactured, have entered the sporting goods trade, and will hereafter manufacture a complete line of such goods as base balls, base ball bats, base ball gloves and mits, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, football suits, boxing gloves, athletic and gymnasium shoes, sweaters, etc.

The aim of the Overman Wheel Company will be to have Victor Sporting Goods as widely known as victor bicycles, and they guarantee better goods than are now offered by other manufacturers.

Any article bearing the Victor trade mark will be as good as it is possible to make it, and all athletes and lovers of outdoor sports will welcome the advent of Victor Sporting Goods.

The new Victor line is complete, as a copy of catalog will show, and this, together with the fact that impartial competitive tests have demonstrated the superiority of Victor Sporting Goods over other sporting goods, makes a clear field for the new Victor product.

Their reputation as leaders and makers only of the best, combined with unlimited facilities, assures the Overman wheel Company of success in their new department.

There is a genius out in Texas who has undertaken to show that cotton sold at 24 1/2 cents per pound in 1867 didn't actually yield more profit to the producer than it does now at 6 1/2 cents per pound. He's got a big job on his hands but his task is no more impossible than it is for the democratic politicians to demonstrate that the present administration has kept faith with the people.—Okolona Miss. messenger.

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FOR SALE BY
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$30.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

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DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price?

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

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SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

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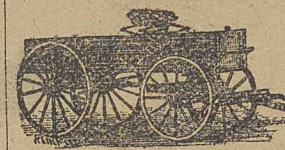
Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

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THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS



RUN LIGHT
LAST WELL
CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

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SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment is that the collection is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 25 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seeds; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

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Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co. is selling to consumers for 20 years, having made the "Elkhart" name famous and largest manufacturers in America calling on you to examine before you buy. We guarantee to return your money if not satisfied. Write for two copies of our "Elkhart" catalogue and price list. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

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W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

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"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.

Allegro. 1 1/2 time. 2 1/2 time.

"QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Claims a place above the rest.

1. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Only.)

2. With ten pennies get a sample of your Crocker and 7 days. Ho your pennies will re-pay.

3. If it is not as "le-fraction" (Only.)

4. Hon-est trials all ev-er-fol-low (Only.)

5. For success will ev-er-fol-low (Only.)

Those who use Q. C. B. P.

Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

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—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

:::A Saw Mill:::

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

at Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Faneur, Everett, Havard or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters, Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

E. E. FORBES,

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We wish to introduce our System Pills into every home. We know that we manufacture the very best remedy on earth for the cure of Constipation, Billiousness, Sick Headache, Kidney Troubles, Torpid Liver, etc., and that when you have tried these pills you will gladly recommend them to others, or take an agency, and in this way we shall have a large, well-paying demand created.

As a special inducement for every reader of this paper to try these pills at once, we will give to each person who sends 25 cents in cash, or 30 cents in stamps, for a box of System Pills, one of the following presents: A Handsome Gold Watch, a good Silver watch, a Valuable Town Lot, a Genuine Diamond Ring, a Casket of Silverware or a Genuine \$5.00 Gold Piece. Every purchaser gets one of the above presents. There are no exceptions. Shaw Remedy Co., Rutherford, N. J.

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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you?

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Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE. In effect August 1st.

Read down Stations Read up

10:40 p.m. Lv Selma Ar 5:30 a.m.

12:52 a.m. Lv Calera Ar 3:02 a.m.

2:29 a.m. Lv Talladega Ar 1:04 a.m.

3:22 a.m. Lv Anniston Ar 12:05 a.m.

3:47 a.m. Lv Jacksonville Ar 11:38 p.m.

4:14 a.m. Lv Piedmont Ar 11:10 p.m.

5:40 a.m. Ar Rome. Lv 9:35 p.m.

8:30 a.m. Ar Cleveland. Lv 7:10 p.m.

10:25 a.m. Ar Knoxville. Lv 1:42 p.m.

2:15 p.m. Ar Bristol. Lv 1:00 p.m.

7:22 p.m. Ar Renoake. Lv 7:50 a.m.

4:40 a.m. Ar Washington. Lv 11:55 p.m.

5:40 a.m. Ar Baltimore. Lv 11:00 p.m.

7:53 a.m. Ar Philadelphia. Lv 8:23 p.m.

10:55 a.m. Ar New York. Lv 6:00 p.m.

Read down Local Stations Read up

4:00 p.m. Lv Selma Ar 11:00 a.m.

5:10 p.m. Lv Uniontown Ar 9:48 a.m.

5:21 p.m. Lv Fausdale Ar 9:34 a.m.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1894.

NO. 19.

MR. MORELAND

TRIES TO BORROW SOME MONEY.

He Listens to a Populist Speaker—Letter to His Son Who Had Written to Him for Money.

DEAR SON: Your letter notifying me that you were about to lose your land because you could not meet the payment due on the mortgage would have been answered sooner, only I desired to send you a check with the answer. I am very sorry that I find myself unable to do this. I have exhausted my ready money in my crop, not thinking I should need any until crops come in. Had I known you were pushed I could easily have kept the money I had and would have done so. I have bought some blooded stock I could have done without and an organ for the girls they have long wanted, and fixed up the house, which, with my crop expenses, took all the money I had and left me a few dollars in debt.

On receipt of your letter I went up to the city to borrow some money to send you. I have \$2,000 out on mortgage, and took that along as collateral, but the banks would not loan any money out, save to their city customers. I tried the brokers, but they would not loan any money only on city security. I offered everything I have for security for \$500 for ninety days and could not get it. Their excuse was that the strike and the tariff had unsettled business, and they could not let any money out except to city customers and that as a rule on demand.

I went to my old friends, Smith and Graham, who did not have it, and even with their endorsement I failed to get the money. If I had city property I could have got the loan. It seems to me that I ought to have got the money, even without security. I had no trouble to get money ten and fifteen years ago on individual note, and now that I fall when I offer security worth twenty times the amount I can't reasonably account for it. I write you this at length so you may know that I made an earnest effort to relieve you.

It won't do for you to lose your farm. I think it would be best for you to see your creditor and induce him to wait on you six months. I will see that you get the money by that time. If he won't do that resist foreclosure and that will give us time to get him the money, and it is better to pay the expense than to lose your home. It would also be better for him to wait, as it would cost him an additional expense to foreclose.

I staid with your uncle Henry while I was in the city. He is an ardent third party man. I went with him to hear one of their speakers. He spoke on the money question only, and made it very plain for his side. I have not paid any attention to their principles, although I have not made any money for years. In fact the value of my lands and other property has fallen so much that to-day they are not worth over half as much as they were fifteen years ago. Neither is the produce of the farm. I suppose being out of debt and the interest on the money loaned out when times were prosperous helped me out. Well, the speaker made the reason plain to me, and your embarrassment caused me to pay very strict attention. He said the people had been deceived, and that hard times were made by the money power, and as a proof cited that the farmers had raised an abundance of everything to support human life and make people comfortable. That the cotton fields of the south and the sheep raisers over all the Union had produced clothing material sufficient to clothe the people comfortably and half the outside world besides, and that there was no cause for hunger or lack of raiment. He said that the funding of the money into interest bearing bonds was the first great crime against the people. That if a government bond was good as gold, it was the people behind it that made it so through the taxing power of the government. And that if the credit of the people could make a bond bearing interest equal to gold, then they could make a treasury note that bore no interest equal to gold, for they bore the same security. And that the treasury note (greenbacks) had the advantage of the bond, inasmuch as it bore no interest. That it was a crime against the nation to issue a bond—as the government was the only power that could make money, and that they could make money out of paper as well as out of gold or silver, for it was the law made by the people through congress that made money and not the intrinsic value of the metal, or anything else. As an example he showed a gold watch, the cases of which weighed \$40. He said they were not money—not a legal tender for a debt of \$1. The law did not recognize it as money because there was no law in the watch cases, but a silver, gold or paper dollar was good, and either would pay the debt, because the law was stamped on them. He said silver was practically demonetized by the refusal to coin, showing it was necessary to have law in the money. He denounced congress for creating national banks, and said there was



no power in congress to charter a national bank. That the power to issue and coin money rested in congress alone, and that it could not be delegated without creating a money class, and that by the violation of the law. And on this he quoted Jefferson, Dallas, Gellatin, Madison, Calhoun, Jackson, Webster and others. He advocated the creating of paper money, which is the credit of the people by congress, the same that makes national bank money good, and loaning it through the postoffice money system to the people when they needed it on any good security that they had. That the government was made to promote the general welfare of the people, and every act necessary to promote the general welfare of the people should be performed by the government, or it did perform the duty for which it was created, etc. He spoke two hours and I was keenly interested in every word. I have been, as you know, a strong contractionist, because my party said so. I have favored national banks because national bank money was backed by the government, but that speaker knocked me silly and I could not help thinking how easy you could get good money at 2 or 3 per cent to pay off that mortgage that now threatens your farm, and not only yours, but thousands of others that are in the same fix, if the national government issued the money to the people. Your Uncle Henry was enthused and punched me in the ribs until I was sore.

I am going to see more of these Populists. I want to hear their reasons for their other demands. I know that I am with them on the money question. I am at this moment in receipt of \$500 from our old friends, Smith and Graham, whose check I enclose you. Have the note transferred to me and send it to me. They also say "that my brother, Henry, thinks that I was converted to the third party by the speech I heard; but they know that he is mistaken, as nothing can bereal money but gold. That all other kind of money is only substitutes redeemable in gold." Nevertheless, I am certain that law makes the money and not the material. I have subscribed to several Populist papers. I am going to see who they are.

The family join in love and best wishes to you and yours.

Your loving father,
J. R. MORELAND.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

BY HON. THOS. E. WATSON.

1. It would give a death blow to the "reign of corporations." The people would be boss again.

2. It would stop corrupt legislation in their behalf. The motive would be gone.

3. It would unshackle trade and commerce from "the trust" and "the ring." They can not operate without the aid of the railroad.

4. It would stop discriminations against certain persons and certain places. The motive would be gone. The postoffice treats all alike. So would the government railway.

5. It would stop speculative railroad building. The government would lay out a new road where needed and nowhere else.

6. It would to a great extent destroy the tyranny of capital over labor and render strikes well nigh obsolete.

7. It would enable the cotton planter to exchange products with the corn planter on fair terms, which would leave a profit to both. At present the railroads impoverish them both.

8. It would remove the causes of the hatred of the people to the roads and harmonize all interests.

9. It would equalize all vocations and shippers; and would take away the power the roads now have to destroy a business, a section or an individual.

10. It would put into the hands of the people a weapon with which they could destroy any combine among capitalists in any article of commerce.

11. It would save enormous sums now paid in fancy salaries.

12. It would save the 8,000 lives lost every year for lack of safety appliances.

13. It would bring about absolute free trade and cheap traffic between all sections of this great country; destroy "the pool," knock the pins from under the stock broker; put an end to the insolence with which so many officials treat the public; remove the leverage which English capital has on our labor and its products; give a death blow to this infernal "booming" of towns and cities at the expense of the country and for the benefit of a few capitalists over many laborers. It would be a giant stride in the direction of equality and manhood rights and to the destruction of our class system of special privilege.

14. It would stop land grabbing and would restore millions of acres to the public domain.

15. It would, to a great extent, stop the building up of towns at the expense of the country, and would entirely stop the speculative "boom" which attempts to build a city where commerce does not call for it.

16. It would remove from public life, from journalism, from politics, and from business, some of the most corrupting influences.

17. It would remove one of the bulwarks of plutocracy, and knock one of the main props from under that den of thieves known as Wall street.

18. The railroad corporations are gathering into their clutches the coal supply, the iron supply, the oil supply, the grain elevators, and the timber supply.

The only way to check the remorseless despotism which this policy will establish, is to have the government possess itself of the public roads. Then the people will be masters of transportation, and thus masters of the situation.

With the corporations owning the sources of supply, and also the public roads, the government and the people are alike powerless to resist the appalling combination of wealth, of privilege, of opportunity, and of legalized advantage which will rest in the iron hands of the corporations.

19. If the government decides to run the roads at the present rate of net profits the savings to the people would consist in the abolition of such fancy salaries as that of Chauncey Depew, for instance. He gets \$100,000 per year for managing the Vanderbilt lines, and has so much leisure that he spends a month or so every year hobnobbing with European nobilities. He is but a sample of the absurdities of the present railway system. The smallest salaries are drawn by the superintendents who really do the work; the largest salaries are paid to ornamental "figureheads" whose "influence" is needed.

NEXT winter will try the souls of men. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children will be freezing and starving in the north, especially in the cities. It may be a good time for millionaires with their stolen gains to be where they can not see the distress nor hear the groans of their victims. Thousands upon thousands of women will be compelled to surrender their virtue to rich libertines, or starve. The direct result of the plutocratic government we have over us.

If that senate tariff bill had not been so vigorously denounced before its passage it would be easier to explain after its passage.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

ITS DEMANDS AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE COMPOSED OF THE MOST INTELLIGENT AMONG THE MASSES.

Labor Should Be King Instead of the Abject Slave, and Would Be If It Had the Manhood to Stand Up For Its Rights.

Labor, both organized and unorganized, just now is having a tough time of it. There seems to be a concerted effort on the part of corporations to break down labor organizations. This effort is supported by most of the metropolitan dailies, the courts and the military. The railroad corporations are quietly dropping and blacklisting the A. R. U. men who took part in the recent strike. The courts can be relied upon to issue injunctions and arrest the leaders, and the military stands ready to shoot down all who are reckless enough to protest against such action. Reviewing the history of legislation for the past twenty-five years we wonder how any sensible man who makes his living "in the sweat of his face" can vote either of the old party tickets. There are in this country some strong labor organizations. Some of these number, and have numbered, over a million members. As a rule they are composed of the most intelligent men and women of their class, and in their station in life. Time and again have they sent petitions to congress asking for certain measures of relief. They have incorporated their demands and declarations in respectful language and presented them to our law-makers with the request that they be enacted into laws. But their demands have been ignored. There is hardly a labor organization of any note in the United States that has not asked for the enactment for a free silver coinage and an eight hour law. Both old parties profess to be in favor of these measures. Both have been in power, yet the demands of labor have been ignored. The appeal of the bankers and the beck and call of the corporations and manufacturers have had more weight than the petitions of the men who furnish two-thirds of the votes and pay three-fourths of the taxes. Why should working men vote for parties who have persistently ignored their wishes and their necessities? It is no excuse to say, the workman does not know what he needs. He is not a ward of the politician, or of the nation. He is an American citizen, or at least he has the name of being such. He has a right to be heard. Yet if he does not and will not vote for what he wants he is not to be pitied. If he advocates a measure 364 days in a year and then on the 365th goes up and votes for and with a party that won't give it to him, he deserves the fate that awaits him. It is the old parties that appoint the courts that decide against him, and it is the old parties that turn the militia loose on him when he protests. It is the old parties that are worked in the interests of the corporations who are fighting him and trying to starve him into submission. When he votes for the old parties he votes the same ticket that his enemies do, for the judges that decide against him, the corporations that blacklist him and the militia that stands ready to shoot him.

Labor should be king, and would be if it would unite under a banner of common brotherhood, and be guided by the motto: "The injury of one is the concern of all." Labor produces all and pays all. If the farmers alone would withhold their

products for only a short period of time they could have the world at their feet. How much stronger then could an organization composed of the workers of both city and country resist the encroachments of greedy capital? Not a wheel could move; not a spindle turn; not a fire be built. The capitalists are almost perfectly organized. While they know that they are dependent upon labor, they look upon organized labor as their inveterate foe, because only by organization can their encroachments on the rights of labor be resisted successfully. Thus the fight in this country is between manhood and money; between the citizen and the dollar. The citizen is represented by organized labor, and the dollar by organized capital. Labor must help make its laws. It can not depend upon capital to do it. Capital will legislate for itself and against labor. Therefore, labor must organize, unite and go to the polls together.

Did They Lie?

Looking back over the events of the past fifteen months the words which head this article occur to us. In the campaign of 1892 we were told that the silver question was not an issue, that the tariff question was paramount. The evils of protection were pictured to us in frightfully glaring colors. The McKinley law was denominated the "culminating atrocity" and protection "a fraud and unconstitutional." But when the democrats came into power a sudden change came over the scene. The silver question loomed up in Herculean proportions. The tariff question dwindled into mild insignificance in comparison. Then the question occurred to us, did they lie when they said the tariff question was the sole and mighty issue? They told us that what the country needed was the repeal of the Sherman law, or that part of it requiring the purchase of silver and the coinage of silver dollars. "Do this," they said, "and prosperity will return on swift wings and industry will be revived." With the aid of the public patronage and the most disgraceful use of executive influence that ever characterized any President, the thing was accomplished. Silver was demonetized. A year has passed and the promised prosperity is not here yet. Industry has not revived. On the other hand the land is filled with idle men and women who are suffering for the necessities of life. Strikes have been more numerous than ever before. A general reduction of wages has taken place. Prices have gone down lower than ever. The militia has been kept busy suppressing the uprisings of starving men and women. Again the question occurs: "Did they lie?"

Then they told us that they would give us a democratic tariff law—one that was constitutional, and of course not a protection measure. What have we got? Diamonds on the free list and sugar protected. Is that in favor of the poor man? Coal, iron, and steel and hundreds of other things protected. According to their own platform a measure that is unconstitutional. Again we ask: "Did they lie?" And now they are making some more promises. Again we put the question: Are they not lying?

"The truth itself is not believed. From one who often has deceived."

ONE difference between the republicans and democrats is that the republicans have respect enough for the forms of government to want a "force bill" to authorize them to infringe upon the rights of states, while the democrats usurp all authority and send marshals and troops into states against the protest of the local authorities.

Those Populists (?) who are carrying Bryan for United States senator from the Populist state of Nebraska ought to have their shoes pulled off and be turned out to grass.

FIELD NOTES.

The negro has developed a wonderful capacity to be counted.

Who owns the old party papers? The sap-suckers that feed on the crumbs that fall from the monopolists' table—the poor don't even get crumbs.

It appears now that the democratic congressmen made too many speeches during the last session. Some of them are constituting a good dish of crow, now.

Can't you feel the good times creeping up your back on account of that new democratic tariff law? Don't you see the prosperity coming with a rush?

The Four Hundred are shocked again. W. K. Vanderbilt has "done gone and done it." A divorce case will follow. The woman's name is Ella Neustrotter.

CLEVELAND says in his Catchings letter: "I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party." Well, we should smile! If he was the devil would have a pretty mess.

In a few years we may look to see laws requiring a farmer to pay the railroad company for damages sustained the locomotive in killing one of his cows.

Thaddeus Stephens said, with tears streaming down his face, "you have made one money for the people and another for the bondholders." The People's party wants to undo this wrong.

God says "The land is mine." See that, Mr. Landlord. God says the land is His. How came you with more than you can use yourself to the exclusion of others who want and need it?

Good bye old party, good bye. Sing it loud brothers. We are in earnest for our children's sake. The great day is coming. The 6th of November, 1894. Don't forget the day.

The people are sick of misery. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so that all who looked upon it might be cured, so has the People's party lifted up the cause of humanity, so that the people can vote for it and be saved.

If the windows in your pants are not big enough, you are hereby assured that under the rule of Grover they will be next winter. No working man should wear britches without windows. He might "be took" for a millionaire.

It seems to be settled that wherever Populists are elected the democrats combine to nullify the laws. In every case where the old parties were interested, save one, the courts administered by democratic and republican judges have sustained the Populist governors.

"What ye sow that also shall ye reap." The people have sowed rascals in high places, thieves in office, chadders for banks, charters for railroads, lands for syndicates and corporations and reaping the effects of their sowing. If you are tired of your political crop you will change the seed. Vote for the People's party.

The plutocrats desire civil war. Jay Gould said, "I can hire half the farmers to shoot down the other half." Tom Scott said, "Give them bullets for bread." Mrs. Frank Leslie said, "Shoot them down like mad dogs." When the dogs of war are loosed it will be well for them to take an airing in Europe.

UNLESS the nation creates more money prices of all kinds of property will continue to decline. It is like a shipwrecked crew on half rations, and who know that their only hope for life is rescue before their food is exhausted. Unless relief is given, and that speedily, the common people are lost.

A THIEF never steals a red-hot stove. He don't like to, but a fool partisan old partyite will crawl on his belly, steal and stuff ballot boxes, throw rotten eggs, hire a drum beat, hoot down opposition speakers and do anything else requested of him to keep a party in power that robs him of the profits of his labor.

ALL this talk about "parity" is nonsense. As long as we had free coinage of silver the bullion in a dollar was worth 100 cents. This lasted for ninety years. The way to restore the "parity" is to return to free coinage, and the man who does not favor that method is not a free silver man. The man who talks "parity" is only trying to "muddy the water," and is a demagogue and political coward.

"We will never have good times until we have war." Old partyite wants a war because he knows the government would put millions of money into circulation to buy supplies for the army. This is the plutocrat plan always. The People's party wants to make good times by employing men to build new railroads, levees, telegraphs, paying out millions for the work. That would make good times and a happy people.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

I am not feeling well to-day,
But why I cannot see.
I had some ice-cream 'cross the way,
And pancakes home for tea;
I also had some caramels,
And sugar almonds, too,
And when I met with Tommy Well
A stick of fine tulu.
But I was careful with each one—
Too much of none I ate.
It cannot be that penny bun,
And yet the pain is great.
I had six cookies, but I've had
Six cookies off before;
They've never left me feeling so
Nor pickles—three or more.
The soda-water couldn't make
Me ill—'twas Billie's treat.
I sort of think this fearful ache
Comes wholly from the heat.
—Harpers' Young People.

BUBBLE TO LAST HOURS.

The great sorrow of little bubble-makers comes when they fly into the air and disappear. Bubbles can be made to last as long as ten hours if you try this. You must make a fluid this way. Fine shavings of palm oil soap are shaken in a large bottle with distilled water until a concentrated solution of the soap is obtained. Mamma or some grown up person will have to help prepare this. Then filter this through gray filtering paper, and then mix with one-third its bulk of pure glycerine. The fluid is to be shaken up before use. Have a small glass funnel of two inches diameter connected with a tube of India rubber, and soap bubbles may be prepared with this fluid that will surpass the rainbow itself. They may be kept for a long while by putting them carefully upon an iron ring which is slightly rusty and thoroughly wet with the soapy solution. Just imagine bubbles twelve inches across! But they have been blown this way, and will last five or ten minutes. A string of bubbles two or three inches across can be kept for ten or twelve hours. It is the finest way there is to make bubbles. —New York Journal.

A BIG BATH.

Now this is true, every word, for Harry and I both saw it.
We had been at the circus, and a very fine circus it was; we shall not see it like again, for it was Barnum's, and Jumbo was in his glory.

We had two hours of rapture, and then we went to make a visit, and then we took the train to go home, as we did not live in the circus city. The railway runs along the bank of the river, and as we came near the circus grounds we saw a wonderful sight. Down to the shore, in slow procession, came one, two, three—how many were there? Twenty elephants, as sure as I am alive!

All the great circus beasts, headed by Jumbo, coming down to bathe. The little accommodation train had plenty of time to spare, and the good engineer slackened speed so that all the passengers could see this strange sight.

In they went, the huge creatures, plunging into the cool water with evident delight. Splash! there one rolled over on his back and disappeared clean from view.

Splash! here he was again, trumpeting with joy, and spouting water far and near. The great gray backs popped up and down, the vast ears flapped, the little tails waved and quivered with pleasure. Not often do circus elephants get such a treat as this!

Harry and I stared with all our eyes, and felt as if we were in one of Mayne Reid's books, and as if Hendrik or Groot Willem might pop out of the bushes at any moment and take a shot at the "big game" which they loved so well.

But no hunters appeared. The engineer's conscience began to prick him, and the train moved on, we craning our necks out of the window—a very dangerous thing, which I hope none of my readers will ever do—to catch a last glimpse of the mighty bathers.

They were still splashing about when we passed out of sight, and we whisked merrily home, feeling that the best part of the circus had been outside the tent, and that it was a very good thing to live by the bank of a big river. —Youth's Companion.

Quite Willing to Work.

"I am perfectly willing to work, mum," said the tramp, "but the difficulty is in finding labor congenial to my tastes."

"What do you think you would like to do?" inquired the compassionate woman.

"I think I would like to be a bank president, mum. Do you know where I could get a job of that sort?" —Detroit Free Press.

TRE-PEOPLE'S-ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. F. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 11, 1894.

For Representative in Congress,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. F. ALDRICH.

Read what J. C. McElroy has to say in another column of Hon. W. F. Aldrich, the peoples candidate for congress in this district.

Col. A. K. Sheppard, the old democratic war horse of Jefferson, has announced his determination to vote for Hon. T. H. Aldrich for congress in the 9th district.

The organized democrats of Calhoun and Dallas are kicking against the ballot box stuffing practiced by Capt. Plozman's friends in the late primary and say they will not support a man nominated by such methods. All right gentlemen, just come over and let's all vote for Aldrich and make it unanimous.

The tremendous vote polled by Talladega for congressman is still a topic of conversation. It is openly charged that Mr. Plozman's vote was fraudulent, and scores of good democrats say they will not vote for a man nominated by fraud. It is asserted that Mr. Plozman received 1000 more votes in Talladega than Governor Oates did.—Age-Herald.

The election in Georgia last week was an eye opener to the administration democrats. Their papers are now engaged in explaining the cause of this defeat, but they all overlook the true reason. The good people of this country have become disgusted with the leaders who have gone back on every pledge made them two years ago, and are leaving the party by the thousands and aligning themselves with the people in their determination to rebuke the leaders who attempted to fasten the single gold standard upon the country.

Our democratic friends, of this district, are in the middle of a bad fix. The rank and file, that is the voters, object to being swindled out of their votes by the bosses and professional ballot box stuffers, and are actually kicking like Texas mules; but the bosses having made all their calculations, know that it is too late to hold another election and as the state executive committee will endorse the steal, think the kickers will have to submit. But will they? Why not kick clean out of harness and come and join the party of honest elections and help us to down the ballot thieves.

With an increase of business in every section of this country, and of nearly every line of industry, what can Mr. Aldrich say in condemnation of the democrats who repealed the odious McKinley law and struck down the miserable makeshift called the Sherman purchasing clause? We are anxious to know whether he will condemn this act or not.—Edwardsville Standard News.

He certainly will condemn the striking down of "the miserable makeshift called the Sherman purchasing clause" by which silver was demonetized cotton reduced from 10 to 5 cents, and everything else except money, in proportion. Yes Sir, Mr. Aldrich is the friend of the laboring man and he will oppose every law which has a tendency to make the poor poorer and the rich richer.

Congressman Wheeler of the 8th district in a speech which was never delivered in congress but scattered broadcast over the state at the governments expense, assails certain bills introduced by populist members and undertakes to show that they would appropriate more money than the world contains. Secretary Turner of the national populist committee has made a thorough investigation and in a letter published in the National Watchman thoroughly exposes the inconsistency of this "leave to print" speech. He shows that while his estimate of the appropriations asked by populist members is high, they appear small as compared to those introduced by democratic members. We will try and reproduce Mr. Turners letter in our next issue and ask our readers to give it a careful perusal.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

The Legislature of Alabama session of 1878-9, was asked by the democrats of the black belt to enact an election law which, they said, would protect them from the negroes of that section. In the legislature and indeed all over the state, the law was opposed by many of our best men, for reasons that have since proved to be good. The law was finally passed, and for several years there was no complaint, as the ballot box stuffers confided their work to the black belt. It was not many years however, before the prediction made by many—among others Col Robert McKee, the distinguished editor of the Selma Argus—began to be verified. From the blackbelt it spread to the white counties. From stealing negro votes they soon began to steal white votes.

Up to 1891 the stealing of votes was from the opponent organized democracy, but when Capt. Kolb announced himself a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor against Gov Jones, a caucus of the leading politicians was held and it was decided that the only possible chance to beat him was to adopt the blackbelt method of counting him out in the primaries. The plan was adopted and successfully worked. Jones was declared the nominee by virtue of stolen votes and stuffed ballot boxes. Since that time no aspirant for nomination has stood a ghost of a chance, unless he first secured the consent of the ring of ballot thieves in control in Alabama. When Col. Oates was spoken of as a candidate for governor, he could not answer whether he would be a candidate or not until he had consulted the ring. When their consent was obtained, he not only became a candidate, but boldly announced that he would be nominated. The result proved that he knew what he was talking about. When Mr Wood resigned Capt. Plozman was solicited to become a candidate, but he declined. He afterward reconsidered and a few days before the primary was announced as a candidate. Everybody knows the result and how it was obtained.

The question now is, will the honest voters of the 4th district endorse that nomination, obtained as it was, by voting for the nominee? or will they repudiate such methods? We will see.

With an increased price for free wool and the starting up of more than fifty of the textile industries of this country since the new tariff bill has gone into effect, we would like to know what Mr. Aldrich will have to say about democratic meddling with the tariff.—Edwardsville Standard News.

Mr. Aldrich will not admit an increased price for free wool, but he can say that democratic meddling with the tariff has lowered the price of all farm products including wool, and raised the price of sugar and other necessities of life which the farmers and laboring people are compelled to have. But they put diamonds and other articles used alone by the rich on the free list and that satisfies the astute editor of the News.

By the returns Plozman carried Shelby in the democratic primary last week, when it is known that he received "not exceeding sixty votes in the county, outside of Montevallo he only received 33 votes. At Montevallo they counted every man in the beat, when only about 80 men voted at the polls. They call it voting by proxy. Others, not not so well posted as to democratic methods, call it stuffing the ballot boxes.

When such men as Col. A. K. Sheppard, of Birmingham, a life long democrat, one who did more to carry Jefferson county for Jones and Cleveland in 1892 than any other 10 men in the county announces his intention to vote for Hon. T. H. Aldrich for congress in the 9th district against the regular democratic nominee Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, is it not time for younger men of that party to stop and think? When such old veterans as Col. Sheppard cannot follow the leaders of modern democracy into the gold bug free trade camp, and prefers as a democrat, to vote for a business man like Mr Aldrich, is it not evident that there is something radically wrong somewhere? Reader stop and think before casting your vote for the democratic party, as now organized.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Nearly every Goldenrod you meet has an endless store of talk on the question of "supply and demand" as applied to cotton, wheat and land—but never a word about the law of "supply and demand" as applied to money.

Your average moss-back talks glibly about raising too much cotton, but never stops to remark that while cotton has dropped 100 per cent within five years its production has not increased 5 per cent beyond the increase of population.

Such little facts as these weigh nothing with your average moss-back. He serenely links another chain to those which already join Ephraim to his idols and feebly demand 5 cents for cotton while he lustily hurrahs for the party which shut off the supply of money and thus drove down the price of that cotton.

Why not stop to consider that the law of supply and demand applies to money as well as to cotton?

Why not stop to consider that when the government was making an increase of the currency, as it was doing in 1890, the people could get more money for cotton because there was more to get?

Why not stop to consider that when the government lessens the supply of money, the demand for it is thereby advanced?

Why has cotton gone down? Because the price of money has gone up.

Why has the price of money gone up? Because the democrats cut off the supply by repealing the Sherman law, and by refusing to pass the seigniorage bill over Cleveland's veto.

Why has sugar gone up? Because of the protective tariff thrown around it, and the tax thus laid upon it.

Why has jute bagging gone up? Because a trust, or "corner," has virtually been formed upon money and its price advanced.

The only way on earth to break the money trust is to have the government open the mints again, create a new supply of money, and thus break the monopoly which the Wall street combin now enjoys.

All commodities, not specially protected by a Trust or a "Corner" are going down.

In other words it takes more commodity to get the dollar; and the injury comes from the fact that after you part with two halves of cotton to get the money which one brought in 1890, the dollar you get pays no more debt, or tax than it did in 1890.

Now if you have to pay twice as much land, labor or produce for a dollar as you did in 1890, what hope is there for you ever to get out of debt?

Ah, but they will tell you the "price of cotton is fixed in Liverpool."

Liverpool no more fixes the price of cotton than a clock fixes the time of day.

Liverpool registers the price of cotton just as a time-keeper registers the speed of a racer; but Liverpool no more dictates the price of cotton than the time-keeper trots or runs the race.

The price of cotton is fixed—First, by the amount of money in circulation.

Second, by the amount of the cotton to be sold.

Officials figures show that the production of cotton has not outstripped the wants of the world nor materially varied from the increase of population.

The frightful fall of price in four years from 10 cents to 5 cents can only be explained by the fact that silver has been stricken down and the country forced into the tremendous contradiction implied in the single gold standard.

Cotton has gone down because the supply of money of final payment has gone down,

Wheat and land have gone down because the measure of value is now gold alone, whereas it used to be both gold and silver.

The bale of cotton has shrunk because the dear old democratic party put it into the legislative compress and squeezed it. The Eastern holder of your debts gets two bales where he used to get one.

When you hurrah for the democrats please chirp in a chirp or two about 5 cent cotton.—Atlanta Press.

To All Laboring Men in the Fourth Congressional District:—As I see the name of W. F. Aldrich announced as a candidate from this district it calls to my mind what I personally know of the man, having taught school at that place during the session of 1879 and 1880.

If there is a man whose heart beats in sympathy with and for the laboring man in this district and able to help in time of need, it is W. F. Aldrich. No man, of the class I speak of, need fear to trust him in congress, as he is a man of truth, who will do what he promises (see his platform) then think and know what he will do. Only ask any person who has lived about him: hear them tell about his goodness of heart and open hand to any and all around him: helping the sick, feeding those who meet misfortunes without stint until their troubles are over and they have sufficient time to recover, furnishing medicine, paying doctor bills, etc.; treating all, from the highest to the lowest, as though they were human beings worthy of care and consideration.

The humble writer, having shared his kindness in time of need, knows personally of what he speaks in making the above statement.

Ask any and all who have dealt with him in twenty years. I refer you to the Weavers, Hoskins, Nashes, Broadheads, Rachels, Summers all white also all farmers surrounding his place ten to twenty miles from him, that he is a man of means, a successful business man. There is no mistake about his fortune being made honestly and in an upright manner; and, as business is what the country needs instead of gas, we all have an opportunity to support an honest, upright business gentleman to transact business for the people, and one who can make business successful for himself will better the condition of our hungry and ragged district. Chilton county knows the man, Shelby needs no introduction to him, and Talladega, Calhoun and Cleburne will know to love and cherish his name after they have elected him to Congress, which I believe they will do.

Respectfully,
J. C. McElroy

Up in Talladega county, the Plozman men were not satisfied with voting all the democrats for their man, but actually voted all Populist and republicans—that is registered their names and counted their votes for Plozman. At Childersburg they came near having a riot. The Odens, the Butlers, and others objected to being voted after the black belt style, and they do say that Capt. Billy Oden, because he protested against being voted against his will, was arrested and locked up. We can't vouch for the last report. In fact we doubt it, as Capt. Billy is known to be too good a democrat to kick against democratic methods. How is it Bro. Hancy? Did they vote you too? Tell us all about it.

Headquarters Campaign Committee Peoples and Jeffersonians' Parties 4th Congressional District of Alabama.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and others will speak at Lincoln, Friday, Oct. 5, 11 a. m. Talladega, Saturday, 6, 11, 11:30 a. m. Centre Istitute, Monday, 15, 10, 11. Pelham, Tuesday, 16, 11, 11:30 a. m. Montevallo, Saturday, 20, 11, 11:30 a. m. Aldrich, 20, 11, 11:30 p. m. Fayetteville Monday, 29, 11 a. m. Talladega Tuesday, 30, 1 p. m. Ironaton 30, 11:30 p. m.

Calera Monday Nov. 5, 10 a. m. Hon. W. F. Aldrich, T. D. Parsons and others.

Sylacauga Tuesday Oct. 9, 12 m. Childersburg Wednesday 10 11 a. m. Vincent Thursday 11 11 11:30

Columbiana Friday 12 11 11:30 p. m. Shelby 17 18, 11 a. m.

Calera Saturday 18, 11 a. m. Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Hon. A. P. Longshore, and others.

Silver Run Friday Oct. 26, 10 a. m. Jenifer 27 27:30 p. m.

Munford Saturday 27, 10 a. m. Hon. A. P. Longshore, T. D. Parsons and others.

Alpine Thursday Nov. 1, 11 a. m. Columbiana Friday 2, 11 a. m.

G. B. DEANS, Chairman.

Notice No. 15,167.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 4, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 19, 1894, viz: George W. Muse, Homestead entry, No. 22253, for the NE¼ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Section 8 T. 21 south R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, Randolph C. Naish, Wesley Ozley, Rufus P. Hale, all of Longview, Alabama. H. P. CECILL, REGISTER.

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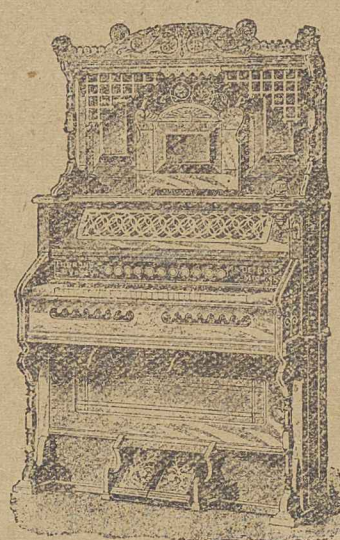
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E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S
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—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

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Beneficial Encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights Pythias at Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, Aug. 23, 1894.

Tickets will be sold to Washington and return by agents of the Southern Railway Company, Western System, at one fare for the round trip account Knights Pythias Conclave.

Tickets on sale August 23rd to 28th inclusive, good to return Sept. 6th. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15th, 1894.

A through special train will leave Chattanooga, Sunday Aug. 26th, at 1.15 P. M. and will arrive at Washington D. C. Monday, Aug. 27th, at 9.30 A. M.

For sleeping car reservations and further information, apply to L. A. Bell, Dist. Pass. Agt., Selma, Ala.

C. A. Benscoter, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 6, Mail and Express, 1:15 a. m.
No. 44, Local Freight, 3:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, 2:35 a. m.
No. 45, Local Freight, 7:40 a. m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

See election notice in another column.

Miss Grace Walker, a charming young lady of Jacksonville, is visiting her sister Mrs. T. J. Weaver.

We had a light frost yesterday morning, but not enough to kill vegetables.

Cotton is coming in pretty freely and our merchants are paying Anniston prices.

Miss Eva Weaver is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. L. W. Bailey, at Calera.

All parties in debt to the Advocate will take notice they must pay up or we will have to cut them off.

Hon. G. B. Deans, chairman of the Aldrich campaign committee was in the city Tuesday and gave us a pleasant call.

We hear, just before going to press, that the large lumber mill of Elliott and Bliss, situated near Chilchburg, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. No particulars as yet.

Remember Hon. W. E. Aldrich and Capt. T. D. Parsons of Talladega, will speak in the court house at this place tomorrow (Friday) at 11 a. m. and at Shelby 7:30 p. m. Come out every body and hear them.

Geo. Atkinson, convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape on Annie Adams was sentenced by Judge Banks to two years in the penitentiary. It is understood that his attorneys will appeal the case to the Supreme court.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott, pastor in charge, preached a series of sermons in the Presbyterian church last week commencing on Friday night and closing on Sunday night, to good congregations. Communion service on Sunday.

Mess. Moore and Morgan, have completed their new gin and are now turning out the fleecy staple as fast as it is brought to them. Their gin being new and in splendid condition they say they are prepared to make a splendid sample. Give them a trial.

The Shelby County Alliance will meet with Chappel Alliance October 17th, the third Wednesday in the month. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Public speaking first day by Hon Sam Adams and Bro Walter Powell. By order of the president.

A. F. Carden, Sec'y.

Circuit court adjourned late Saturday evening without finishing up the criminal docket. Nearly three days was consumed in the trial of the case of the State vs. H. T. Caffee charged with rape and resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The Mrs Seale case was continued. Judge J. J. Banks who presided the last two weeks won golden opinion by his prompt and fair rulings and the manner he dispatched business.

Georgia, the empire state of the south, like Alabama has repudiated Cleveland democracy. At the election held last week the Populist ticket was elected by 10,000 majority but was counted out. By the democratic count, several congressional districts gave populist majority, among others Tom Watsons district, the 10th. The Populist are very much elated over their victory, and the democrats well they have not yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone.

The second meeting of the Columbian Literary Society, held at the residence of our friend, Mr. E. B. Nelson, was an occasion long to be remembered by those who were present; and will ever be a green spot in their memory.

The interesting program was faithfully executed.

The interest taken in this meeting was such as would cheer the hearts of those who are leaders of this grand movement; and was positive proof of a brilliant success in the future.

About eight or ten new names were added to our, already extensive roll of members, making our membership at present, about forty. The names of several of our older friends of the town were placed on the roll of honorary members.

Remember that the next meeting Oct. 12th will be held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Johnston, be sure to come, and bring a new member with you.

ELZA PAUL, Cor. Sec.

Pelham Points.

Cotton is being marketed very fast.

Miss Jessie Strickland, of Malene, is visiting Miss Lillie Payne this week.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Centre, has spent a few days investigating the charms of Pelham; we think he will move soon.

We learn Rev. J. D. Martin has secured a position as clerk on 1st ave, next door to the Parsonage. Call and get a bargain.

Prof. Geo. S. Clark, now has charge of the Rutherford high school. He is a regular Georgia hustler, and proves himself quite a successful teacher. We say to all, come to the Rutherford and prepare yourselves for college.

Often have we heard the cry, "overproduction, overproduction," but by all that's great and holy, we've got an overproduction. It is not in money, nor anything good to eat; but simply a set of ill-natured old bachelors and disdainful old maids. Who will send in an order for a car load can ship cheap by the couple.

Sampson

State Convention Called.

A state convention of the Jeffersonian and people's party is hereby called to meet in Montgomery on November 12, 1894. The counties are entitled to the same number of delegates that they had in the state convention of February last. The purpose of the convention is to consider what action should be taken in regard to the postscript election frauds that were perpetrated in the last August election, and for other purposes.

County committee will act in this matter. A. T. Goodwyn, Chairman Jeffersonian Party.

J. W. Pitts, Chairman People's Party.

Wants an Investigation.

Anniston, Oct. 6.—Special.—A largely attended mass meeting of democrats was held here tonight to discuss the fraud alleged to have been committed in the congressional primaries in Talladega county last Tuesday, by which Captain Plowman received the nomination, and to take some action, but upon the reading of a telegram sent to the Hot Blast by G. A. Joiner of Talladega, a friend of Plowman, the meeting adjourned without action. The telegram was as follows:

"Captain Plowman has sent the following telegram to Messrs. Robbins and Caldwell and requested the chairman to take such steps as may be necessary in the premises: 'In view of the statement published in the Anniston Hot Blast of October 5, questioning the regularity of my nomination as the result of the democratic primary in the Fourth Congressional district, I respectfully request that you unite with me in requesting the chairman to convene the democratic state executive committee at the earliest possible moment to pass upon the matter. I do not desire the nomination unless fairly secured, and if the state committee decide that improper method has been employed to secure my nomination I am willing at its behest to retire in favor of any qualified democrat who may be recommended by the committee. The interest of the party rises higher than that of any individual, and I am not willing that any personal ambition of mine should imperil the harmony or integrity of the party, in whose service the best years of my life have been spent.'

Colonel Caldwell and Mr. Robbins, the other two candidates, have joined in the request for an immediate hearing by the state committee.—Age-Herald.

W. E. ALDRICH, Candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District.

Aldrich Headquarters, Calera, Ala., Sept. 1894.

DEAR SIR,

As it may be impossible to see each one of my friends in person, I take this means of addressing them so that they may know my position on the questions at issue during the present campaign. I was nominated for congress by the republicans of this district on the 5th day of September, upon a broad and liberal platform. I was afterwards endorsed by the populists, Jeffersonians and workingmen in general, and have received assurances of support of many now in the ranks of organized democrats.

If elected, I will use my best endeavor to faithfully represent the whole district, and shall not feel bound by any caucus that would attempt to injure our mutual interest. I believe that each portion of our people should be represented in congress. I should like to see the government representatives, offices and positions divided among farmers, business men, journalists, mechanics and lawyers, and not as now, almost exclusively monopolized by the latter class.

This great issue, and the great fight is for honest elections. This is the first and principle plank in my platform, and on this, all honest thinking men stand. Without an honest election, no reform, however credible, can be instituted.

I have been a resident of this district for over twenty years. My property, my interests and my family are here. I was born in western New York, but that fact does not operate to prevent me from becoming a citizen of Alabama. If it does, none but natives of the state can be citizens, which is absurdity.

I should be glad to have you inquire into my life at my home. Go ask my neighbors, friends and employees if I have not dealt fairly and honorably with all men, if I have not encouraged their churches and schools, and promoted the cause of justice and temperance.

We need a reasonable protection of our industrial interests. We need more money in circulation. We need the help and co-operation of the northern capitalists and the northern immigrants.

I believe that the state of Alabama can regulate her internal affairs without a force bill to make her do so. If the good citizens, wishing for the best, would only wake up to the present deplorable condition of their political affairs, I am sure that the moral force of the community would demand the same honesty and fairness in elections as is demanded in business. Then, "with malice towards none, and with charity for all," the great work of reform shall be accomplished.

I deplore the corruption in politics, and assure you that I shall do nothing to make things worse, but I shall use every lawful means to purify prevailing political methods. I shall use no money except for legitimate expenses. I seek to purchase no man's vote or influence.

I believe in freedom, progress and liberality, and legislation for the whole people. Let us protect the sugar, wool, coal, iron, lumber and cotton industries of the South as well as the manufacturers of the North. Let us place all men on an equality before the law, and give to each man an opportunity to advance as high as his abilities will permit.

If, after careful reading my platform, you believe that I can best represent your interests, I ask for your support and influence.

Yours very truly,

W. E. ALDRICH.

THE PLATFORM ON WHICH I STAND.

FAIR ELECTIONS.

We affirm that honest elections are the foundation of all honest government. Unless free access is allowed to the ballot box, where each citizen can cast one ballot for the candidates of his choice, with out fear, constraint, threats or intimidation from any one, and after all have voted, to have the declared result to be the exact sum of the vote as cast, without change, alteration or addition, and finally to have the candidates receiving majorities inducted into their respective offices without let or hindrance allowing no technicality to defeat the declared will of the people, no government by the people can exist therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand free

elections and a fair court as the only means of preserving a republican form of government.

PROTECTION.

We affirm the principle of Protection to American Industries and American Workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of all measures that will tend to build up the varied interests of these United States—be they Agricultural, Industrial or Social, but we denounce all means, by whatever name they may be known, which create monopolies, benefiting the few at the expense of the many.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

We believe that all men should stand on an equality before the law. Labor has an equal right to organize for mutual protection and advantage, as has capital; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce all attempts to break down lawful labor organizations by force, by special law, or by proscription, as un-American, and a blow at the inalienable rights of man.

ARBITRATION.

We affirm the principle of arbitration applied to all disputes, whether personal, state, national or international, and we favor the passage of laws by the different states whereby, whenever an issue arises between labor and capital, between employee and employer, or between individuals of sufficient moment as to disturb the peace or business interests of the community, that will enable the strong arm of the law to compel the arbitration of the differences.

SILVER.

Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage and use of both gold and silver on a perfect equality as the metallic money of this country.

PENSIONS.

We affirm that the granting of pensions is not an attempt to place money value on patriotism, but the fulfillment of a sacred duty to provide for those who have been injured while defending our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the granting of pensions to deserving dependent soldiers and sailors of the United States, their widows and orphans, but we protest against the granting of pensions to those who have ample means of support, especially those who are receiving pay from the government in any other capacity.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Believing the manifest destiny of these United States is to absorb in a quiet and peaceful way all the intervening territory, not now occupied by them, between the North Pole and the Isthmus of Darien, and also believing that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal would be an immediate and lasting benefit to the whole country, and especially to Alabama, and that this canal in course of time would be wholly within our own boundaries; be it

Resolved, That we favor the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by Americans and under government aid and control.

EDUCATION.

We affirm that the State should provide, to the extent of its ability, for the education of all the children of its inhabitants that are of school age, not only a common school education, but also supply such manual training and technical knowledge as will best prepare them to become useful and self-sustaining men and women.

THE NEW HOME

Do not be deceived by those who advertise Machines at Wholesale Prices. The so-called 80 Machine which they advertise for \$25 can now be bought of us or our dealers for from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the best. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the

NEW HOME
We GUARANTEE EVERY ONE and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, needles or repairs.
Write for Our New Price List.

We will not be undersold. We want your order. If not for the best, for our next best. And if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will suit you.

WE WILL DELIVER a machine at your home for examination, before purchasing, free of charge. Write at once. New Price List free.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Chicago, Ill., 23 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE BY
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to
A. P. Longshore.

A NEW FIRM!

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We have decided to change our business, and from this date

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price?

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT
LAST WELL
CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business. 25 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address **T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.**

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to customers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$24.50. No. 120 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 121 Road Wagon. \$29. No. 122 Road Wagon. \$31. No. 123 Road Wagon. \$33. No. 124 Road Wagon. \$35. No. 125 Road Wagon. \$37. No. 126 Road Wagon. \$39. No. 127 Road Wagon. \$41. No. 128 Road Wagon. \$43. No. 129 Road Wagon. \$45. No. 130 Road Wagon. \$47. No. 131 Road Wagon. \$49. No. 132 Road Wagon. \$51. No. 133 Road Wagon. \$53. No. 134 Road Wagon. \$55. No. 135 Road Wagon. \$57. No. 136 Road Wagon. \$59. No. 137 Road Wagon. \$61. No. 138 Road Wagon. \$63. No. 139 Road Wagon. \$65. No. 140 Road Wagon. \$67. No. 141 Road Wagon. \$69. No. 142 Road Wagon. \$71. No. 143 Road Wagon. \$73. No. 144 Road Wagon. \$75. No. 145 Road Wagon. \$77. No. 146 Road Wagon. \$79. No. 147 Road Wagon. \$81. No. 148 Road Wagon. \$83. No. 149 Road Wagon. \$85. No. 150 Road Wagon. \$87. No. 151 Road Wagon. \$89. No. 152 Road Wagon. \$91. No. 153 Road Wagon. \$93. No. 154 Road Wagon. \$95. 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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

NO. 20.

THE RAILROADS.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP NO NEW IDEA AND ENTIRELY PRACTICAL.

Extract from a Speech of W. S. Morgan at Medical Springs, Arkansas, in Defense of the Omaha Platform.

The People's party is in favor of government ownership of railways. As there were no great corporate railway systems in Jefferson's day, we can only surmise what stand he would have taken if he had lived in a railway age. On this question our platform declares as follows:

We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

Transportation being a means of exchange, and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

We are aware that in the treatment of this subject we are treading on grounds that are hotly contested. We have no hesitation in approaching it. We have never yet met any one who opposed it that had ever made any investigation of the subject. Many people are foolish enough to believe that government ownership is a new fantastical idea that originated within the chimerical brain of some crazy Populist. The idea of government ownership is as old as the invention of railroads. Among the governments now owning and operating their own lines, together with the number of miles they are operating, are the following:

	No. of Miles.
Germany.....	25,285
Austria-Hungary.....	2,800
Belgium.....	3,000
Italy.....	8,110
Portugal.....	600
Denmark.....	903
Norway.....	700
Roumania.....	1,400
Russia.....	42,423
British India.....	710
Japan.....	1,200
Egypt.....	1,374
Port Natal.....	300
New South Wales.....	2,182
Victoria.....	2,088
Tasmania.....	1,930
New Zealand.....	1,824
South Australia.....	1,752
Queensland.....	2,058
West Australia.....	400
Chile.....	682
Argentina.....	1,817
Brazil.....	1,230

The above figures are taken from the statistical reports ranging from the year 1888 to 1892. In addition to these the Dominion of Canada owns and operates four railways, the cost of which up to June 30, 1890, was \$52,800,000. Besides this the government exercises the strictest control over the roads owned by corporations.

In South America most of the governments own and operate a portion of all of their railroads. The republic of Ecuador, in 1889, owned and operated most of her railroads. The total number of miles operated in Chile, in 1887, was 1,674, of which 682 were owned by the state. The Argentine Republic, in 1887, owned and operated 1,148 miles of railroad; Buenos Ayres, 872, and the province of Santa Fe, 102 miles. Brazil owns and operates 1,200 miles of railroad, which yields a net income of 3 per cent on the capital invested. Germany, perhaps, owns and operates more miles of railroad than any other nation. The total number of miles in operation in that country, in 1891, was 43,000 kilometers, or nearly 27,000 miles. Of these roads the government owned and operated 33,250 kilometers, or more than 33,000 miles. The Annual of 1889 contains the statement that the roads had turned into the public treasury 1,005,262,000 marks, or about \$250,000,000, with which about 4,000 miles of new roads had been constructed, with quite a good sum left unexpended.

Ex-Gov. William Larrabee in his excellent work, "The Railroad Question," from which we have quoted largely, says:

No one can contradict the following facts, viz.: That the average cost of European roads is much greater than that of American roads; that the number of railroad employees per mile is much greater than here; that much larger sums are expended for repairing and improving the roads, and that, therefore, the lives of passengers are much safer in Europe than in America, and that the average speed and corresponding accommodations of European trains, and especially those of England, France and Austro-Hungary, compare quite favorably with the average speed and corresponding accommodations of our roads. It is, under the circumstances, absurd to claim that the higher prices charged by American roads are due to the greater cost of service.

Gov. Larrabee quotes from Arthur T. Hadley, "Railroad Transportation, Its History and Its Laws," this statement:

The importance of the zone system in Austria and Hungary lies in the fact that its adoption was accompanied by a greater reduction in rates. The unit rate for slow third-class trains, which have previously been nearly 1 1/2 cents per mile, was reduced to less than 1 cent.

Speaking of the effect of this reduction of rates, Mr. Larrabee says:

The zone system recently adopted in Hungary reduced both the passenger and freight rates of the government roads at least one-third, and this reduction has, contrary to expectation, greatly increased their net revenues.

In summarizing the results of government ownership in European countries, Mr. Larrabee says:

For the past fifteen years there has been a decided drift on the European continent toward state ownership of railroads.

The principle upon which the demand for government ownership rests, is that railroads are public highways, necessary to the public welfare and convenience, the same as our public roads and water ways, and as forming too important a factor in the commerce and exchange of the country to be left to the whims and caprices of individuals.

BUYING THE RAILROADS.

It is amusing to see our friends, the enemy, construct straw houses, and then proceed to demolish them. It is more like the action of school boys madly charging the mullen stock than anything else, except the mullen stock is a more tangible object than our opponents usually conjure up in their imagination.

These elegant gentlemen, the squirrel-tailed politicians, who are so devoted to the dear people's interests as to be willing to make the great sacrifice of accepting an office at salaries ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 a year, take peculiar delight in supposing. In their fertile imaginations they suppose a plan, charge it up to the Populists, and then jump onto it and demolish it. Of course they take great care to suppose a plan that is weak enough in its structure for them to demolish. Some of these conjurations are as silly as the supposition that we are in favor of shoeing the horses' tails.

The People's party declares in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. But nowhere in its platform does it indicate a plan to secure this end. If our opponents are disposed to act fair why not concede that we favor some practical plan for carrying out our declaration? Why charge that we are in favor of purchasing all the railroads at once at their capitalized value, including the watered stock, and issuing bonds for the amount and taxing the people to pay the bonds? No Populist has ever proposed any such thing. There is no necessity for doing any such thing. The railroads could be bought and paid for within twenty years out of their net earning and savings without taxing the people one cent, or increasing the present rates of freight and passenger tariff. But the people are already taxed on every dollar of capital represented by railroad bonds and stocks to the extent of \$10,000,000,000. They are taxed in the freight and passenger rates which they have to pay the railroad companies. What the People's party desires is that the money which now goes to pay dividends on stock and interest on bonds, shall go toward purchasing the railroads and eventually owning and operating them at greatly reduced rates. In an able and well written article in the Arena, Mr. C. Wood Davis, a practical railroad man and reliable statistician, figures the actual savings by government ownership of railroads as follows:

Savings from consolidation of depots and staffs.....	\$ 20,000,000
Savings from exclusive use of shortest routes.....	25,000,000
Savings in attorney's salaries and legal expenses.....	12,000,000
Savings from abrogation of the pass evil.....	80,000,000
Savings from abrogation of commissions to directors, etc.....	20,000,000
Savings from dispensing with high-priced officers and staffs.....	4,000,000
Savings by disbanding traffic associations.....	4,000,000
Savings by dispensing with presidents, etc.....	25,000,000
Savings by abolishing (all but local) officers, solicitors, etc.....	15,000,000
Savings of five-sevenths of advertising accounts.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$160,000,000
In addition to this there would be saved:	
The annual political corruption fund.....	\$ 30,000,000
Secret rebates to directors, etc., who compose various trusts and combinations.....	50,000,000
All dividends and surplus.....	134,000,000
Total.....	\$314,000,000
Add Mr. Davis' figures.....	\$374,000,000

Suppose that the government should purchase the railroads at their actual cost and issue bonds bearing 2 per cent interest per annum. The best authorities concede that at least one-half of the present capitalization of the roads is water. But we will allow them to be valued at \$5,000,000,000. The annual interest charge on this sum for the first year would be \$120,000,000. We have already figured the net savings and dividends from the roads at \$374,000,000. Deduct the interest on bonds from this amount and it leaves \$254,000,000 to go into a sinking fund to pay the bonded indebtedness. The interest would grow less

THE ORGANIZED BALLOT BOX STUFFERS

Use Only the Ignorant to Represent the Republicans, Jeffersonians and Populists at the Ballot Boxes in the Black Belt.



JOHN WASHINGTON.

The above is a good picture of John Washington, of Montgomery, Alabama. He was appointed by Democratic officers, the probate judge, sheriff and clerk of Montgomery county, Alabama, as the representative of the Jeffersonians at one of the principal voting places in the city of Montgomery. The place where Secretary Herbert of Cleveland's Cabinet, Governor Jones and Chairman Tompkins voted, and where there are many prominent Jeffersonians, such as Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, Ex-Mayor Warren S. Reese, Hon. Frank Baltzell and others.

These organized Democratic officers appointed two inspectors of their own party, and as the law requires the appointment of one inspector from the opposing party, they selected John and appointed him as the proper person to represent the Jeffersonians. He can neither read nor write and could not detect any fraudulent practices by the organized. He not only served in 1894 but also in 1892, and for many years prior thereto. Throughout the entire black belt, and in Madison and other counties having a large negro population some ignorant negro was appointed by organized Democrats to represent the Jeffersonians in precincts where there were many intelligent white men supporting their ticket who were ready and willing to act as inspectors. In view of such outrages but recently perpetrated by organized Democracy against the Jeffersonians and Populists, that party has the gall to appeal to us as former Democrats to come back into the party. Will they do it? Never?

The people have no legal right to complain at the appointment of a negro simply on account of his color, but they do complain that an illiterate negro should be appointed as the only safeguard against the dishonest practices of organized ballot box stuffers. Why was John appointed? Was it to prevent fraud or to make it possible for the other two (Democratic inspectors) to commit fraud without detection? Undoubtedly the latter.—[From the Birmingham Times.

each year as the principal was being paid and within twenty years the entire debt will have been discharged and not a dollar of paper money issued for the purpose, and not a cent in taxes collected from the people, other than that which they now pay and which goes into the pockets of rich railroad magnates. The question is not whether the people will assume the burden of debt—it is already on them—but whether they will make provisions to get from under it, and in the future lower the rates of transportation to less than half what they are now.

AS MEANS OF CORRUPTION.

It is claimed that if the government was to assume the ownership and operation of the railroads that it would constitute such an army of men dependent on political patronage and the caprices of whatever party that might be in power, that it would constitute a menacing danger to our liberties and a fruitful source of political corruption. Under our present defective system of civil service, where the principle laid down is "to the victor belongs the spoils," and it is a wild rush for the hog trough to see who will get the most swill, I admit the weight of this objection. But the People's party has provided for this. It recommends in its platform an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the public service shall be placed under civil service regulations of the most rigid character. It might be well to adopt the regulations employed in the regular army, permitting no one to vote or to be a delegate in a political convention while thus in the employ of the government. So far as corruption is concerned no sane man believes there

would be one-fourth as much as now. It is an open secret that railroad corporations control courts, conventions and national and state legislatures. Well might Senator Pfeiffer make use of the following language:

"The railroad interest is a powerful one. It extends throughout the entire country. There is hardly a county in the Union that has not one or more railway lines running through it, and there is not a mile of that vast system that is not represented locally by at least one of the best lawyers to be found in the region.

"If all the lawyers who are in the employ or retained in the interest of the one great railway system in the country were marshaled together they would form an army as large as Gen. Jackson had at New Orleans, larger than Gen. Scott had at Lundy's Lane. If you put together the different armies made up of lawyers representing the different great railway systems of the country you will find that the influence of the railway system reaches out into every county in the United States."

In a recent investigation of the affairs of the Santa Fe railroad, it was found that \$7,000,000 was charged as having been paid back in rebates to shippers, but \$2,000,000 of it was so unsatisfactorily accounted for that it was no doubt stolen by the officers of the road. It seems to have become a well-settled fact that the railroad companies violate the laws with impunity, and their influence has become so powerful that they are beyond control through the ordinary course of law. That they have been the most fruitful source of political corruption led the history of the land grants, subsidies of bonds, control of courts and legislatures testify. In

deed this is one of the very best reasons why the government should own and operate the roads as it does the postal system.

The railroad corporations seem determined that their employees shall "keep off the political grass." It was all right as long as it was in either of the old parties, but when they began to join the Populists—oh dear!

MR. MORELAND

RECEIVES A LETTER FROM HIS SON IN KANSAS.

Wheat Crop Good, But Prices Very Bad—Facing Bankruptcy.

DEAR FATHER:—Your welcome letter received, and I am glad to know you are all in health. I am hearty and strong and so are my family, a blessing from God to us. I shudder when I think what would become of my wife and children if I should be called away. It is true they have loving relatives who would share life's last crust with them, and that I also carry a small insurance on my life in the Alliance Aid, but that would soon be exhausted. If our price was paid for it would help awhile, but as times are I look upon it as only a question of time when the big fish will eat us all up and reduce us to utter dependency upon very meager wages for the commonest living.

I am sorry to feel so. I used to look on the bright side of life and was full of hope and energy. How happy I was and how full of hope when I left your roof sixteen years ago to acquire a home in this rich country, having your and mother's blessing upon me and my bride. Dear mother! I shall never see her face in life.

Our wheat crop is excellent. I think I shall get twenty if not twenty-five bushels per acre, and I have sixty acres in wheat, but prices are very low, wheat only 45 cents and I am afraid it will go lower, but whatever it brings, after the expense of harvesting is paid, the balance is ours. I have no bills to pay, having "traded and trafficked" around so as to pay all my expenses, and Tony, my son, now in his fourteenth year, has been a great help to me. Child as he is, he appreciates the situation, and we are determined to pay our indebtedness off and be free, so we can meet the struggle before us under a roof free from debt. Little as our debt is compared with the value or what was the value of the place when there was sale for land, we would have lost it had it not been for your timely help.

I have forty acres in corn and it is good, 15 acres in grass and five acres in sorghum and other crops, 120 in all. I have seventeen head of good hogs, so I think I shall be able to pay you and have enough for another winter, for which I am thankful to my Creator.

Dear father, I have told you more than I ever thought to tell. It relieves me of a burden to unbosom myself to you, who from my earliest recollections, always rejoiced with me in my pleasure, and sympathized with me in my sorrows.

Now, with all which we a few years ago would have called good prospects, I feel like I was facing bankruptcy. Indeed I do. My children must be educated. Sarah and I do all that we can.

We take magazines and five papers, and interest them in good reading; but we are overworked, and Tommy and Grace have too many cares for children. My home must be enlarged and repaired, and much of my fences will have to be looked after. Our clothing is like Joseph's coat, and while goods are cheaper than ever known, the money to buy with is also harder to get, and the certainty that we can get no relief under Cleveland, and may be not from the next, makes me feel like you, "panicky."

The railroad management is our worst enemy, because they are the great backbone of the money system. All the railroads have some particular bank to deposit in of which the roads' chief officials are the owners or large stockholders. They are always from one to three months behind with the pay, and the immense earnings of the roads give the bank or banks ample capital to loan to the public. For example, take a road that earns \$1,000,000 a month; they pay this month the expenses of last month. None of them do better than that. This gives them \$1,000,000 always to use that really belongs to their employees. Then if they are short they pass that month until next, and perhaps pay two months together. Now this \$1,000,000 a month at 10 per cent is \$100,000 a year; and if they run it two months behind it is \$200,000 per year, that the railroad officials can, and usually do get, that in justice should go to the employees. Remember that all roads, telegraphs and other semi-public utilities do this, and when we see that the railroad earnings are \$1,290,000,000 at 6 per cent, it is \$73,200,000 per year. Is it any wonder that our railroad officials soon get to be millionaires?

I am of the opinion that it would be best to build new roads, on certain lines, or to select certain routes, have

fair estimates made and offer the roads that amount in greenback money, and no piece of money over \$100 in value. Make the rates so as to pay at least 20 per cent, this would allow a reduction of at least two-fifths to one-half of present rates; keep on building and buying until the public system is complete. In this way the expenditure of not more than \$1,000,000,000 of original outlay would, in twenty years or less, provide the United States with 150,000 to 200,000 miles of railroads. Your mention of belt roads is good and should be the first constructed.

The present proposition to take the Pacific roads is a steal, for the roads could be constructed for half what the government would have to pay on the first mortgage bonds, which our ever memorable "Credit Mobilier" congress granted. The loan is a total loss. Why try to deceive the people any longer? If they would condemn the roads for national use and pay what it would cost to build them now and let the bondholders do what they please with the money, that would be the correct thing to do. It is really all that can be done, unless they would act on Gov. Pattison's report and recommendation, take them for what they now owe. This would be right.

I am so glad the Populists have you approval, and I expect it is well that you, as we say here, saw wood and vote as you think best. As you would be called crazy, and it would cause more or less prejudice against you to openly espouse our cause. It is always so in the country and small towns, and yet the country is where our strength is.

Uncle Henry is well fixed and living in the city, they chide him good naturedly, and it is all right, but when they get to throwing rotten eggs at our speakers it shows they have no argument to meet us with, and like the Chinese, resort to "stink pots," and really for the time being it is a knock-out argument.

We must have government railroads and government greenback money, or we are lost. The usury of transportation money and land has eaten up millions of homes and will certainly get our children if we should escape. Best love to yourself and brothers and sisters, your son

J. R. MORELAND

What Gov. Seymour Did.

In this day of railroad strikes it will be of interest to read the manner in which Gov. Seymour of New York settled a railroad strike in that state. The following tells the story:

"When Horatio Seymour was governor of New York state, a strike occurred on the New York Central railway. The road was tied up and business was suffering. Seymour was equal to the emergency. He sent for the officials and said to them: 'Gentlemen, this road was chartered to do the business of a common carrier for the benefit of the people of the state. I will give you just twenty hours to settle this strike and resume business, or I shall seize the road and operate it in the interest of the state. In less than the stated time the officials had made terms with the strikers and business was resumed.'—Spirit of Reform, Belmont, N. Y.

An Old Concern Goes Under.

The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., published by John Wilson & Son, has assigned for the benefit of creditors. The concern is one of the oldest and largest printing houses in Cambridge, having been established in 1830, and was believed to be very strong financially. The company employs nearly 350 persons. The assets and liabilities are not yet known.

Vessels Ashore.

In the storm Monday the following vessels were driven ashore at Ship Island, Miss: Schooner J. A. Fisher, from Sogtown; schooner Calla, from Fearlington; fishing smack Larona, from Mobile, which is a total wreck; Barge Lupus and about 1000 sticks of lumber. No lives were lost. At Round Island the schooner Curet and barges New Era, St. John and Jersey are ashore.

Fire at Bay St. Louis.

Fire Tuesday night destroyed Fireman's hall, together with the truck and engine; Rosen Bennett's dwelling, Hortense Fayard's house, Eugene Ray's undertaker shop and the summer residence of Adolph Anderson. Dr. R. J. Turner and Sames Ray were injured by falling timbers. The students at the Brothers' college distinguished themselves by heroic efforts to stay the flames.

Three Barks In Trouble.

Tuesday morning the tugs Leo, Eva and Fox went to Horn Island, but could not make a landing. Monday at 4 p. m. a Norwegian bark cut away her mast, and fired signals for tugs. The barks Grdovic and Topan are stranded and leaking badly, and it is believed that all three will have to be abandoned. The French bark, Suzanne, weathered the storm in safety. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Death by Rail.

A little colored boy about six years old, son of Henry Grimitt, was run over by a train at Pierceville, Monday about two o'clock p. m. Both of the little fellows legs were cut off. Drs. Jones and Collins, of this place, waited on him, but he died in a few hours after the accident. The child is supposed to have attempted to cross the track in front of the train.

Steve Clark, colored, had his foot badly mashed in the mines Monday.

FIELD NOTES.

There is surely light ahead.

Are you a golden calf worshiper?

Oh, how the cotton raisers are kicking!

As an investigator Gov. Altgeld is a success.

The bill is now a law. Trot out your good times.

In Chicago the "civic federation" is after the gamblers.

The bankers are yet like thieves of h—l, gambling in gold.

"LEAVE one another's burdens." Does that mean socialism?

Don't you say a word against hard times. You voted for them.

Even in Vermont the Populists elect a member of the legislature.

It makes a democratic orator sweat to explain the new tariff bill.

The fruit of old party rule is poverty and despair to working people.

"CALL no man master; ye are brethren." Does that mean socialism?

The most important labor day in this country is the day you vote.

"The land shall not always be sold." Does that mean socialism?

The Southern democratic tail is trying to wag the Northern democratic dog.

The Savior said "Ye are brethren." The rich millionaires say "You be a—d."

Remember that relief can only come through the principles of the People's party.

Jesus loved the poor. If the clergy of this day are his followers they should, too.

"DO unto others as you would have others do unto you." Does that mean socialism?

The old party doctors are killing the nation. Let us have a People's party doctor.

"If Christ came to Chicago" he would find the worst lot of scoundrels to be found in the world, excepting New York.

"LOVE one another." How can you obey this commandment unless you are a socialist?

The Populists have to hustle so hard for a living that they have no time to read or rest.

As money is a good thing to have, and we need more money, why not have more of it?

No brass band can make noise enough to drown their record of the democratic party.

The rascals in this country get license to ply their trade from the fools who vote for them.

If scarce money makes good dollars, why not limit the amount the country shall have to \$1,000.

Every republican and democratic vote plays indirectly into the hands of England and foreign capitalists.

The "Old Guard" of Napoleon was never more heroic in battle than the old guard of reformers are for the right.

Statistics show that the average earnings of labor is \$10 per day. The main question now is where the other \$9.75 goes.

The Populists are on the side of God and if the church don't get on that side pretty soon it had better go out of business.

WILLIE BRECKINRIDGE got beat by 260 votes in a total vote of about 17,000. The devil came very near getting that district.

The United States senate might more properly be termed a business men's conference or club to protect their own interests.

The worshippers of the Golden Calf are bawling all over the land. May they meet the fate the other Golden Calf worshippers received.

The South Carolina democratic state convention endorsed the People's party platform "Stealing the Liverty of Heaven to Serve the Devil In."

The fusion of the democrats with the prohibitionists in one district in Tennessee is one of the most incongruous mixtures we ever heard of.

The sugar planters of Louisiana put themselves up at auction and were knocked down to the republican party—it being the highest bidder.

The reason the democrats could not go against the sugar schedule was because they had sold out to the sugar trust and had to deliver the goods.

What congress lacks is some of that medicine to "restore lost manhood." Or perhaps a short stay at home of about 1,000 years might be beneficial.

It is now claimed that the Populists will elect fifty members to the next congress.

The cyclone which struck Georgia on the 2nd is now moving towards Texas, and in a few weeks you will hear of some more shattered hopes.

Every Populist in Alabama and the union will rejoice to know that there is a strong probability of Tom Watson again occupying a seat in congress.

And now the ballot thieves of Augusta, Ga. are calling on Savannah and other cities for help to beat the gallant Tom Watson. They need corruption money.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, of Dallas, was nominated by the Anniston convention as the democratic candidate for congress, last Monday. Of course he will be badly beaten by Mr. Aldrich.

Tom Watson, the noblest Roman of them all, is still stirring up the democrats in Georgia. Just think of it, 80,000 majority overcome in two years. The ballot thieves of Augusta may yet wish they had let him go back to congress.

The democrats would have us believe that times will soon be better, but cotton and wheat still continue to go down all the same. No chance for any improvement as long as we have three hundred pounds of Wall street democracy in the presidential chair at Washington.

Oh no, the democratic state executive committee did not take Plowman down because they believed there was any fraud practiced in the primary, but because the district executive committee had no authority to order a primary. A primary election, you know, is undemocratic.

A foreign banker in New York says that gold will continue to go out until our "rubbish paper money is retired." It will be a happy day for the people when every dollar of gold goes out and the northwestern banks are compelled to turn loose the "rubbish paper" they are holding.—Constitution.

"No wonder we've got a cold wave!" exclaimed a republican to a democrat the morning after the Georgia election. "Why?" asked the member of the unfettered party. "The populists nearly cleaned your fellows out in Georgia yesterday." And they both sighed and then walked across the street to get a drink.

Reader have you ever thought about it? It is undemocratic to hold a primary election to nominate a candidate for congress. It gives too much power into the hands of the people. The state executive committee can make a much better selection of a candidate. The people are not competent judges of congressional timber. The people be—

The Talladega democrats were not sufficiently versed in ballot box stuffing. If they had stuffed 5000 for Plowman, the Selma Times would have put his name at the masthead, and there would have been no contest. A candidate who can't stuff but 1500 votes in a primary is not sufficiently versed in stealing to be the nominee of the great democratic party of the 4th congressional district of Ala.

The Selma Times "raises the red flag of danger and burns the red lights of democratic peril", when Talladega stuffs 1500 votes in a democratic primary, but when Dallas stuffed 5000 votes in the August election for Col. Oates, the said Selma Times hisped the black flag of perjury and burned the black lights of forgery in the most approved style, and proclaimed to the world: "this is modern democracy!"

A FEW FACTS.

The democratic press of the country, has become so impressed with the idea, that the United States Treasury was empty, when Mr. Cleveland was inducted into office March, 1893, that almost every issue of the weeklies of the country and too frequent, we see the Dailies, whose editors ought to be better informed, and perhaps are, harping upon a depleted treasury from the republican administration.

How does the following sound in face of their assertions?

"UNCLE SAM'S CASH COUNTED." Washing D. C., August 31.—The official count of the treasury cash began May 31 last, made necessary by the transfer of the office of Treasurer of the United States from E. H. Nebeker to D. W. Morgan has been completed. The committee having this work in hand consisting of E. B. Daakam, A. T. Huntington and Charles H. Noble, was assisted by sixty expert counters and laborers and has worked constantly since it first began.

Treasurer Morton yesterday signed a receipt in favor of E. H. Nebeker for \$740,810,419.783.

Mr. Nebeker received the receipt in person and by that act his bond for \$500,000 was released and the bond of Mr. Morgan as treasurer, which was filed and approved some time ago, became responsible for the vast stock of money in the treasury. In counting and weighing this vast sum of money not one cent was found missing. Several bags of silver were found broken, the bagging having rotted and there were found several dollars short, but subsequently the silver dollars were recovered from the floor, where they had fallen. The total weight of the coin counted was about 5000 tons.—The Atlanta Journal, August 31, 1893.

The above appears in the Atlanta Journal of given date, as a Washington special, and the Journal being Hoke Smith's paper and Southern mouth piece for this sugar coated administration makes it authoritative.

This receipt was given nearly six months after the government had past in the hands of the present administration, during which the expenditures had exceeded the receipts three millions of dollars per month or about 18 million dollars. This would show the amount on hand 4th March 1893, to have been about \$758,000,000.

Aside from the other kinds of funds, Mr. Morgan received about 5000 tons of coins not bullion. 5000 tons reckoned at thirty tons to each car, (60000 lbs) would load a rail-road train of 166 cars. Estimating each car to cover thirty seven feet, with box and bumper space, would give us a train 1047 yards long—one mile 307 yards of cars each containing 60,000 pounds of money, specie, in and belonging to a depleted treasury 31 Aug. 1893. These are cold hard figures, have never been, nor can not be contradicted in face of an official receipt and should be read by every man who has ever heard their cry of a depleted treasury. Ludis, Talladega, October 2, 1894.

The most mournful sight to be seen, nowadays, is that of a poor, one-horse tenant or cropper, listening to a "Tariff Reform" speech and wildly cheering the speaker, whose vote on Silver helped to bring that tenant's cotton down to five cents.

Give us rags and hungry stomachs if you will, but don't you stunt us on "Tariff Reform" speeches!

Five cents cotton makes us grunt a little, to be sure, but then the clouds all pass away when we fall under the spell of the democratic Congressman who tells us about the heroic efforts he had to make to get the Tariff tax taken off of slate pencils.

Twenty dollars lost on a bale of cotton is a diet which reminds us slightly of green persimmons—but then, you see, slate pencils are going to be cheap and democratic oratory abundant,—so what is there to fuss about?

Let us all be thankful that Cleveland didn't wring our necks clean off; and let us eat less and vote oftener.—Tom Watson.

A democratic editor out in Georgia makes the startling assertion that wages have not been reduced. In this country there is not much wages to reduce. The Cleveland administration has about abolished all business and wages.

THERE IS DANGER AHEAD.

The Times Democratic, warp, wool and filling. It believes that the principles of Democracy are eternal and will not die. It believes that the faults, the follies, the vices of the white man's party are preferable to the virtues, the best intentions and wisest capabilities of the black man's party in the South. It deprecates the weaknesses, it laments the short-comings, and would cure, if it could, the blindness of the party of Morgan and Houston in Alabama. It stands by the nominees of the Democratic party, it gives aid nor comfort to the candidates named by the enemies of our party. But at the same time it raises the red flag of danger and burns the red lights of Democratic peril.

A primary election, so-called, to nominate a democratic candidate for congress in this district has just been held. The frauds in that election were patent, gross, palpable and indefensible. The nominee's best friend dare not try to defend them on the stump; the party's most devoted adherent is powerless to condone them on the hustings.

The nominee may be, and doubtless is, a man of great probity of character and spotless integrity. He may have none of those small vices which are common to humanity, but he is or hopes to be the beneficiary of corruption mors disgraceful than has ever dishonored the party in this State.

The means by which Mr. Plowman was nominated are not irregularities. They are not the results of impulse, such as might grow in the heat of a convention and spring from an unconsidered determination on the part of friends to win a fight for their favorite. They are the preconcerted, predetermined, preconceived, prearranged plan to nominate a certain candidate at every hazard and without regard to the party's good. As the Calhoun county paper puts it: "It is Talladega's fraud." It is Mr. Plowman's shame. It is time to call a halt. It is time to appeal to fixed principles of reason. It is time to take our bearing in the storm.

We appeal to party authority to save the democracy of this district from a danger more imminent than has threatened it in many long years. We appeal to Mr. Plowman to rescue the democracy and not to bring it to shame. It is possible he will be elected. If he is, no distinction, no profit, no honor can come to him from that election. Like all other man who have been the beneficiaries of fraud, he can only hope to reap the reward of temporary success and after that drink the bitter dregs of permanent bitterness of oblivion.

We hoist no name at our mast head. We wish we could do so without the blush of shame. We await Mr. Plowman's decision; we are listening for the party's command.—Selma Times.

After wrestling for two days with the question of fraud in the late democratic primary in this district, the state executive committee decided by a unanimous vote, it is said, to dodge the issue. They set aside the verdict of the people and ordered the convention which nominated Mr. Wood on the 4th of September and which, in legal parlance was functus officio to meet at Anniston last Monday and name a candidate. In other words they ignored the four counties of Chilton, Shelby, Talladega, and Cleburne and turned the whole business over to Dallas and Calhoun. Everybody knows how that convention was organized. Capt. Plowman or Col. Smith may come in one of being nominated, but that is about as near it as either will ever get.

However, it is no fight of ours, and we only started out to say that the position taken by the state executive committee, that the committee of a district has no authority to order a primary, may be democratic law, but when the committee assumes the power to turn over the democratic voters of the 4th district to the tender mercies of 28 men from Dallas and Calhoun selected by Wood and Goodwyn, they have a very poor opinion of the voters if they suppose they will submit to such treatment.

And Mr. Robbins is the man selected for the sacrifice. Well, he is a very clever sort of a fellow, and we would rather have beaten a man with a record, but we will just have to content ourselves with making the majority for Aldrich larger, that's all.

A VICTORY IN OHIO.

The result of the Ohio democratic convention, shows that neither the goldbug element nor the office-holding element had control of that body. It was a people's convention pure and simple. It was controlled by democrats who believe in democratic principles and who do not permit the selfish considerations that sometimes govern politicians to have any influence on their actions.

The democratic people of Ohio had charge of the convention, and their delegates were led by an inspired democrat—the grand nephew of William Allen, of glorious memory, and the son of Allen G. Thurman, the old hero of so many hard fought political battles. Young Allen Thurman did justice to his breeding. He made a straight-out fight for democratic principles and won, and the democratic party of Ohio will go into the campaign with more enthusiasm and with more hopes of a victory than it has had in many a day. It will recall to its support the plain common people who followed where William Allen led, and who won later victories under the leadership of Allen G. Thurman.

In fine, the victory which true democracy won in Ohio last Wednesday clears the atmosphere, strengthens the party everywhere and gives to enthusiasm and hope a new lease of life.

The personal friends of Senator Brice will, of course, claim that he won a victory, but his course was not endorsed. All that could be done in his behalf was to prevent the passage of a resolution criticising his connection with the sugar trust schedule. The silver resolution is itself in the nature of a rebuke to Brice. He voted for a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act in plain violation of the pledge of the Chicago platform, and the resolution of the Ohio convention is as severe an attack on the Senator's attitude as any that could be imagined. We congratulate the democrats of Ohio on their fidelity to democratic principles, and we congratulate young Allen Thurman on the great victory he won in overcoming the opposition to these principles.

According to the Washington Post the deficiencies for this fiscal year will amount to \$11,000,000.

In other words, the appropriations made by Congress will fall short of the expenses incurred by them to the extent of \$11,000,000.

Thus the Claim of democratic economy is gradually sneaking under the bed.

They claimed to have saved \$28,000,000 in expenses as compared to the Billion dollar Congress.

But what were the items? One of them was the Sugar Bounty expense of \$12,000,000.

Did they save us that item? Yes: by giving us a Tariff tax on Sugar which will cost us \$43,000,000.

That sort of economy which swaps an expense of \$12,000,000 for one of \$43,000,000 could only be boasted of by a party which promised "more money" and gave us less.

Taking their own figures, for the sake of argument, their \$12,000,000 saving on the Sugar Bounty proves to be a loss to the taxpayers of \$31,000,000.

Then bear in mind that according to the Washington Post it will require \$11,000,000 more to meet the debts made by this economical congress.

Add these two ugly facts together and you get a lovely result which the office holders call "democratic economy."

Such economy as this is enough to make a government mule weep.—Tom Watson.

The nominee may be, and doubtless is, a man of great probity of character and spotless integrity. He may have none of those small vices which are common to humanity, but he is or hopes to be the beneficiary of corruption more disgraceful than has ever dishonored the party in this state.—Selma Times.

We have heard of persons who have the brass of a "government mule", and impudence of the d—l, it is the first time we have ever heard of an Editor who has the effrontery to brand Talladega's big vote in the recent democratic primary, as a fraud, and Plowman as the "beneficiary of corruption more disgraceful than has ever dishonored the party in this State" when Dallas stuffed for that same party 5000 votes right under the nose of the same pious, truth loving, and god fearing(?) Editor.

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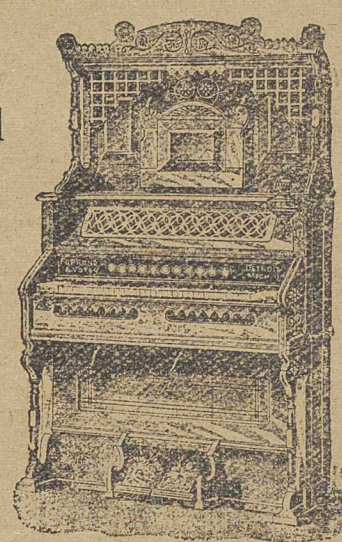
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Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., Biennial Encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights Pythias at Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, Aug. 28 1894.

Tickets will be sold to Washington and return by agents of the Southern Railway Company, Western System, at one fare for the round trip account Knights Pythias Conclave.

Tickets on sale August 23rd to 28th inclusive, good to return Sept. 6th. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15th, 1894.

A through special train will leave Chattanooga, Sunday A. M. 26th, at 1:15 P. M. and will arrive at Washington D. C. Monday, Aug. 27th, at 9:30 A. M.

For sleeping car reservations and further information apply to L. A. Bell, Dist. Pass. Agt., Selma, Ala. C. A. Benscoter, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.

Notice of Attachment

North Evans vs. Henry Tate, Justice Court of P. N. Gilbert, a Justice of the Peace in and for Beat 8, Shelby County Ala. and for Beat 8, Evans, plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that certain property to wit: One roan mare about 12 years old, and one mule colt about 18 months old, has been levied on as the property of the defendant, by virtue of an attachment issued from my office on the 1st day of Oct. 1894, returnable to the next Term thereof, and that said Defendant is a non-resident of the state of Ala. and whose place of residence is unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered that notice of said attachment be given to said Henry Tate by publication in the People's Advocate, a newspaper published in Columbiana Ala., once a week for three successive weeks, prior to Saturday the 10th day of November 1894, when the same will stand for trial, and a copy of said paper be sent to the Defendant at his last known place of residence. Witness my hand this 8th day of Oct. 1894. P. N. GILBERT, J. P.

Notice of Attachment.

State of Alabama, Shelby County, Longshore & Beavers vs. Henry Tate, Justice Court of P. N. Gilbert, Justice of the Peace in and for precinct 8, Shelby County Ala.

Before me as said Justice of the Peace came A. P. Longshore, one of the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that certain property to wit: One roan mare about 12 years old, one mule colt 18 months old, has been levied on as the property of Defendant, by virtue of an attachment issued from my office on the 1st day of Oct. 1894, returnable to the next term thereof, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Ala., and whose place of residence is unknown to affiant. It is ordered that notice of said attachment be given to said Henry Tate by publication in The People's Advocate, a newspaper published in Columbiana, Ala., once a week for three successive weeks prior to Saturday, the 10th day of November 1894, when the same will stand for Trial; and a copy be sent to same Defendants last place of residence. P. N. GILBERT, J. P.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the post office at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 18, 1894.

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One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbiana as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

No. 6, Mail and Express, - 1:15 a. m.

No. 44, Local Freight, - 3:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5, Mail and Express, - 2:35 a. m.

No. 45, Local Freight, - 7:00 a. m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

C. C. DuBose and H. E. Reynolds attended the convention in Anniston Monday.

Mrs. H. W. Nelson and Mrs. T. L. Seales are visiting friends and relatives in Childersburg this week.

Misses Kate and Emma Looney, paid a short visit home last Saturday, returning Monday afternoon.

Miss Louie Longshore, is spending a few days with her friend Mrs. I. W. Bailey in Calera this week.

See list of appointments for public speaking by Hon. J. C. Manning and others and be certain to go and hear them.

The jury commission are in session this week filling the jury box for the next 12 months. They will probably be in session balance of the week.

The fire proof vault in the court house is rapidly nearing completion. Clardy has the contract and that is a guarantee that the work will be well done.

We are requested to state that Rev. T. K. Roberts will deliver a lecture in the Methodist church Sunday night Oct. 28th, for the benefit of the Womens Missionary Society of the Methodist church. Subject: Women are not the weaker sex.

Jake, of the Chronicle, is informed that the republican populite commissioners did straighten out the jury business which has been in a tangle for two years. Hereafter we will have no more packed juries in Shelby. In a future issue we may have something more to say about the jury business.

Mr. John Edwards formerly of this county but now of Talladega, was in the city Monday on professional business. Mr. Edwards is the engineer who drew the plan for the fire proof vault which Mr. Clardy is building in the court house, and as architect is looking after its construction.

We have several interesting communications which are unavoidably crowded out this week. We hope our local correspondents will excuse us till after the election. Our space for next three weeks will be taken up with political matters. After that, we will have the space and will be pleased to hear from all of them weekly. Rest up boys till after the election, and then let them come as often as you please.

On the 12th inst, at Cropwell, St Clair county, Ala., Mr Daniel McLeod died. Mr McLeod was about 94 years of age, and was known to nearly every man in Coosa Valley. He was, perhaps, the oldest citizen of the county, having moved here soon after Alabama was admitted in the union. He was, for a long time, commissioner of roads and revenues, and was known all over the county as a man of spotless character and blameless life. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and it is said of him, that before the Presbyterian church at this place was organized he used to ride once a month from his plantation to montevallo, a distance of 25 miles to attend services at his church. His remains were brought from Cropwell and interred at Chappel cemetery where the balance of his family were buried, all of whom he had outlived, except one daughter, Mrs J. W. Jones, who lives at Cropwell.

The "Columbiana Literary Society" is marching with gigantic strides, to the very front; and is fast becoming the most attractive feature in the social circle. The meeting on the 12th, held at the residence of, our friend, Mr. J. W. Johnston, very clearly demonstrated the truth of our motto: Plus Ultra and no one, who has been at the preceding meetings, could fail to realize that there was, not only, more beyond, but that the members were availing themselves of the grand prospects. The following was the programme on this interesting occasion.

Society opened with a song and prayer by the chaplain. The roll was then called, the members responding with appropriate quotations. Recitation, Miss Allie Nelson: Humorous reading, Miss Elva Greek: Music, Misses Lena and Pearl Hendricks: Recitation, Mr. Frank Elliott: Dialogue, Mr. T. K. Roberts, C. E. Greek and Misses Imogene Cooper, Leila Parker and Pearl Seale: Music, Miss Emma DuBose: News Report, Henry Anchors. This programme was highly interesting, and the way in which it was executed showed careful preparation on the part of the participants.

Quite a number of our young people were added to the membership roll. To these the society extends a hearty welcome. There were, also, some valuable additions to the roll of honorary members. The next meeting will be held at the residence of our much esteemed friend, Mr. J. R. White, Friday night Oct. 26th. The older friends of the town and the young people who may wish to join the society are cordially invited.

E. B. Paul, Cor. Secy.

Unblushing Fraud.

The one hundred and eighty third name that appears on the certified poll list of ward 4 precinct 15 of Calhoun county situated in the city of Anniston, as having voted in the state election on the 7th day of August last, was that of Mr. W. W. Stringfellow President of the First National Bank of that city. Yet according to Mr. Stringfellow's own statement he was at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, on that day. It would be of interest to the citizens of Calhoun county if it was made known, how many similar fraudulent entries were made, not only in that particular certified list, but in all others certified to in the county. It occurs to us that these citizens of Calhoun, who desire a honest count of the vote as cast, would do well to scrutinize closely the list of managers appointed for that particular beat, for the forthcoming congressional election, and if such scrutiny develops the fact that any of their number served in the same capacity in the August election, to see to it that they resign in order that honest men be selected to perform the duties of such office. This in our opinion is a duty that devolves upon all citizens alike, without regard to party who desire an honest election.

The foregoing is the legitimate fruit of the seed planted by the party, so called, of virtue and intelligence, unblushing fraud and perjury.

The Montgomery Advertiser admits that the opposition to organized democracy in the 4th district is formidable, but hopes that there are a good many populist and Jeffersonians who will not vote for Mr. Aldrich, a republican. Vain illusion. Not a single populist or Jeffersonian in the district will vote with the organized democracy, but hundreds of democrats, in Shelby county alone, will vote for Aldrich.

The news which reaches us from all parts of the district is very encouraging. Only one man in the district, who has heretofore acted with the populists and Jeffersonians, has thus far declined to vote for Aldrich, while hundreds of democrats all over the district have announced their intention to vote for him.

Hon. A. P. Longshore, the Tom Watson of Alabama, did good work in Cleburne county last week. This week he is filling appointments in the upper part of Talladega and Calhoun.

If Mr. Aldrich has an appointment in your neighborhood, be certain to go and hear him.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich and Capt. T. D. Parsons spoke at this place last Friday as per appointment to about 150 or 200 voters.

Mr. Aldrich speech was listened to very closely by every one present and made a very favorable impression. He explained to the satisfaction of every one how a Populist or Jefferson could vote for him and not become a Republican. The three parties, while they differed in some things, were all striving for honest elections, the free coinage of silver and for an increase in the circulating medium. He considered the questions of honest elections and finance as the all important questions of the campaign, and on these the republicans, Jeffersons and populist could all unite without surrendering their principles as embodied in their respective platforms. That each party organization was kept in tact and they had only united for this fight to secure, if possible, a free ballot and a fair count and more money. He explained how contraction of the currency had brought about the hard times which was so injuriously affecting the farmers and laboring men of this country. His discussion of the tariff was from a business stand point and convinced every one present that the true policy of the government was to protect its citizens against foreign pauper labor, foreign manufactures and foreign syndicates. Altogether his speech was just simply unanswerable and everybody was delighted.

Capt. T. D. Parsons, of Talladega, followed Mr. Aldrich in a speech of one hour. He explained why he, as a Jeffersonian would vote for Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Parsons is a self made man and a farmer. Like most other farmers he has given a good deal of study to the money question and to that and dishonest elections he attributes all our troubles. He said there could be but three causes of hard times, famine, pestilence or bad laws. He showed that the cause of the hard times in this country now was bad laws. Without stopping to show who or what party was responsible for this legislation, he said it was the duty of all good citizens to vote for a man for congress who would vote to repeal these obnoxious laws. Mr. Aldrich was that man. That while he did not agree with Mr. Aldrich in everything, he did agree with him heart and soul in his demand for honest elections and more money, and would give him a cheerful support. Capt. Parsons speech abounded in wit and humor which kept his audience in good humor all the time, as was evidenced by their frequent and hearty applause.

Both speeches did good. Not perhaps, that they changed any votes, as every man in the house, with perhaps a half dozen exceptions, was already for Aldrich; but they confirmed them in their opinions and put unanswerable arguments in the mouth of every reformer who heard them.

The members of the people's party, held a mass meeting here today, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention, called to meet at Montgomery Nov. 12th. Fifteen delegates were elected and an invitation extended to all members of the party in the county to attend said convention as delegates who desired to do so. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation.

Whereas, the district convention of the people's party, recommended that the members of the party support the Hon. W. F. Aldrich, for Representative, from this the Fourth congressional district.

Resolved, that we the members of the people's party in Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled hereby endorse such recommendation and pledge ourselves to the support of Mr. Aldrich, believing such action would be for the best interest of the county. After the mass meeting adjourned, public speaking was announced and in a very few minutes the court house was crowded with a throng of eager listeners, quite a number of the ags. being present in the crowd. Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and Hon. J. C. Manning addressed the crowd, being introduced by chairman Lee Hayes of the county executive committee of the people's party. Seldom has such enthusiasm been manifested in old Chilton, as was witnessed here today, the walls of the building fairly shook with the plaudits and shouts of approval given the speakers. Chilton stands like a "stone wall" for Aldrich the champion of civil rights in the 4th district.

Columbiana Fitting School.

HONOR ROLL.—September.

F. E. Paul Miss Essie Mason
R. H. O'Hara Miss Elva Greek
C. E. Greek Miss Katie Looney
Eugene LaTaste Pearl Hendricks
Lemuel Crumpton
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Arthur Armstrong Belle Cromwell
A. P. Longshore Julia Lise
Edwin Lawler Allie Nelson
Alphonse Verchott Little Page
Walker Weaver Onzelle Verchott
Ammar Strickland.

Public Speaking

Hon. J. C. Manning will address the citizens of the 4th congressional district upon the issues involved, and in the interest of W. F. Aldrich, the people's candidate, at places and dates as follows:

CHILTON.
Collins Chapel, Oct. 25 at 11 a m
TALLADEGA.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29 at 11 a m
Talladega, " 30 at 1 p m
Ironaton, " " at 7:30 "

CLEBURNE.
Edwardsville, Oct. 31 at 11 a m
Hon. J. C. Manning and Rev. S. M. Adams, at

CALHOUN.
Piedmont, Nov. 1 at 11 a m
Schencks Sulp. Spgs., " 2 at " a m
Anniston, " 3 at " a m
G. B. Deans, Chairman.

Headquarters Campaign Committee Peoples' and Jeffersonians' Parties 4th Congressional District of Alabama.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and others will speak at
Lincoln, Friday, Oct. 5, 11 a. m.
Talladega, Saturday, " 6, 11 "
Centre 1ststitute, Monday, " 15, 10 "
Pelham, Tuesday, " 16, 11 "
Montevallo, Saturday, " 20, 11 "
Aldrich, " " 21, 7:30 p m
Fayetteville Monday, " 29, 11 a m
Talladega Tuesday, " 30, 1 p m
Ironaton, " " 7:30 "

Calera Monday Nov. 5, 10 a. m.
Hon. W. F. Aldrich, T. D. Parsons and others.

Sylacauga Tuesday Oct. 9, 12 m.
Childersburg Wednesday " 10 11 a. m
Vincent Thursday " 11 11 "
Columbiana Friday " 12 " "
Shelby " " 7:30 p m
Calera Saturday " 13, 11 a m

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Hon. A. P. Longshore, and others.
Silver Run Friday Oct. 26, 10 a m
Jenifer " " 7:30 p m
Munfong Saturday " 27, 10 a m

Hon. A. P. Longshore, T. D. Parsons and others.
Alpine Thursday Nov. 1, 11 a m
Columbiana Friday " 2 "
G. B. Deans, Chairman.

Probate Notice.

Probate Court, Shelby County, Estate of R. M. Pilgreen, deceased. Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent on the 3rd day of October, 1894, by the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present same within the time allowed, by law, or that the same will be barred.

G. B. Deans, Administrator.

John A. Campbell, Atty.

Notice No. 15,167.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 4, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 19, 1894, viz: George W. Muse, Homestead entry, No. 22253, for the NE¹/₄ of NW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ of NE¹/₄ of Section 8 Tp. 21 south R 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, Randolph C. Naish, Wesley Ozley, Rufus F. Hale, all of Longview, Alabama. H. PENCELL, Register.

NEW HOME
It is the BEST.
There is nothing JUST AS GOOD.
from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the BEST. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the NEW HOME.

NEW HOME
but WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, mention or repairs. Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. It not for the Best, for our money Best. And if priced, liberal terms and square dealing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Orange, Mass., 25 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

WORK DONE BY

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to A. F. Longshore.

A NEW FIRM!

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**

We have decided to change our business, and from this date

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price?

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT

LAST WELL

CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business, 25 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

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Notice of Election.

There will be an election held at the various voting places in Shelby county, Alabama, on Tuesday, November 6th, 1894, during the regular hours, for the selection of a representative in the fifty-fourth congress, from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama. Witness my hand this 2nd day of October, 1894.

H. W. NELSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION FOR NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

Beat 1, Box 1—E. B. Nelson, E. Morrison and W. A. Tallant. Ret. Off. Sheriff.

Beat 1, Box 2—W. H. Bell, C. P. McLane and Frank Finch. Ret. Off. J. W. Thompson.

Beat 2—Hosca Pearson, E. C. Bristow and J. W. Willis. Ret. Off. G. E. Abbott.

Beat 3—W. D. Boyd, I. W. Bailey Jr. and Jas. W. Pilgreen. Ret. Off. J. H. Duran.

Beat 4, Box 1—Burr Nabors, W. S. Cary and Dr. H. W. Harrison. Ret. Off. J. G. Harris.

Beat 4, Box 2—D. N. Hudgens, Randall Hill and Jno. Cunningham. Ret. Off. Joe McMullen.

Beat 5—Jno. Harmon, Columbus Benton and W. H. Sturdivant. Ret. Off. H. N. Howard.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, J. E. Robertson and George Wyatt. Ret. Off. Daniel Lambert.

Beat 7—J. B. Adams, C. L. O'Neal and W. E. Brinkerhoff. Ret. Off. Charles Hale.

Beat 8—W. A. Weldon, Harmon Thomas and L. R. Kendrick. Ret. Off. E. S. Martin.

Beat 9—R. G. Weldon, Jesse Taylor Jr. and E. W. Holland. Ret. Off. Amos Daniel.

Beat 10—B. S. Rowe, C. B. Henderson and C. A. Glaze. Ret. Off. M. E. Bates.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, Hugh Shaw and M. B. Smith. Ret. Off. J. A. Mardis.

Beat 12—Sam Dunway, J. R. Jones and W. N. Gilbert. Ret. Off. N. H. Cross.

Beat 13—R. M. Deshazo, C. T. Lee and R. F. Cox. Ret. Off. B. F. Dawson.

Beat 14—J. M. Babb, P. L. Holcomb and Sam Collins. Ret. Off. W. H. Collins.

Beat 15—T. H. Baxley, R. T. Falkner and R. J. Byers Sr. Ret. Off. Joe Falkner.

Beat 16—Henry Fulenwider, J. J. Burk and C. W. Lovelace. Ret

THE INDIANS' ALL

What the Buffalo Meant to the Noble Red Man.

To the Indians the buffalo was the staff of life. He was their food, clothing, dwellings, tools. The needs of a savage people are not many, perhaps, but whatever the Indians of the plains had, that the buffalo gave them.

The robe was the Indian's winter covering and his bed, while the skin, freed from the hair and dressed, constituted his summer sheet or blanket. The dressed hide was used for moccasins, leggings, shirts and women's dresses. Dressed cow-skins formed their lodges, the warmest and most comfortable portable shelters ever devised. Braided robes of raw hide furnished them with ropes and lines, and these were made also from the twisted hair. The green hide was sometimes used as a kettle, in which to boil meat, or, stretched over a frame of boughs, gave them boracles, or boats for crossing rivers. The tough, thick hide of the bull's neck, allowed to shrink smooth, made a shield which would turn a lance-thrust, an arrow or even the ball from an old-fashioned smooth-bore gun. From the raw hide, the hair having been shaved off, were made parkies—envelope-like cases which served for trunks or boxes—useful to contain small articles. The cannon bones and ribs were used to make implements for dressing hides; the shoulder-blades lashed to sticks made hoes and axes, and the ribs runners for small sledges drawn by dogs. The hoofs were boiled to make a glue for fastening the feathers and heads on their arrows, the hair used to stuff cushions, and later saddles, strands of the long black beard to ornament articles of wearing-apparel and implements of war, such as shields and quivers. The shavings along the back gave them thread and bow-strings, and backed their bows. The horns furnished spoons and ladles, and ornamented their war bonnets. Water buckets were made from the lining of the paunch. The skin of the hind leg cut off from the pastern, and again a short distance above the hock, was once used for a moccasin or boot. Fly-brushes were made from the skin of the tail dried on sticks. Knife-sheaths, quivers, bow-cases, gun-covers, saddle-cloths, and a hundred other useful and necessary articles, all were furnished by the buffalo.

A Red-Handed Murderer.

Tetterine kills the germs of Tetter, Eczema, Salt-Rheum, Ringworm and other skin diseases. Most of these are caused by the existence of infinitesimal animalcules. Tetterine murders them at once and stops the agonizing itch, then it soothes and heals the skin. Just 50 cents a box. Drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Sharp-trine, Savannah, Ga.

This poker table is about the only place where a man can have the blues and be happy at one and the same time.—Buffalo Courier.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

You will never fall into the devil's mire as long as you pave your way with Bible promises.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is usually an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear, the tube does not hear, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of the tube, hearing will be lost forever. It is not a disease, but a condition, and hearing will be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be restored forever, and you will be able to hear as well as ever. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Are You Happy?

The man or woman who is profitably employed, is generally happy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your true work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson, and he will tell you and they can show you a work in which you are happy and profitably employed.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, cures freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts. for 50 cts.

Mrs. Winslow's Fooding Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell 25c. a bottle.

Excels by None

"For some years I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism. So much so that I could not attend to my business and was confined to the house for weeks at a time. I was advised by Dr. H. S. Sarsaparilla and have constantly improved since I commenced to take the medicine. I am now well and strong again. Hood's Sarsaparilla is truly 'excels by none'." C. F. Kink, Verona, N. J. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be Sure to get Hood's Cures
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

KALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum
Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fever. Cleanses the Blood and Promotes the Appetite. Sore Throat, Croup, Cough, Hoarseness, and all the ailments of the Throat. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty of the University of London. Sold in packages, Silver, Stamp or Postal Note. Price 10c. per box. Sent free on application. Write to J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O.

SMITH & WESSON 32 CARTRIDGES
AUTOMATIC REVOLVER
32 CALIBER
SOUTHERN FIREARMS CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ELSON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sent free on application. Write to J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Interesting Items From All Quarters Served in Briefest Form.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS

A Compromise. A Big Haul. The Devouring Element. Killing in Self Defense. Incendiarism and Murder. Marine Disaster and Death.

SOUTHERN.

The first receipts of new sugar at New Orleans, sixty barrels, from Mason's Glenwood plantation, Assumption parish, was sold at the sugar exchange by Murphy & Farwell to A. K. Seago & Co., for 34c. The sugar was classed yellow clarified.

There was slight frost at Duck Hill, Miss., Monday night, damaging tender vegetables, and the prospects are for a much more severe one. The mercury Tuesday morning at sunrise marked 39 degrees.

Shubuter, Miss., reports frost on Tuesday night sufficient to kill tender vegetation, and a dispatch from Columbus, in that state, says: This section had a heavy frost last Tuesday night, the earliest ever known. The damage to the cotton crop will be very great, as the entire upper crop was killed.

It has been announced that the reopening of navigation on the Ocmulgee river is to be inaugurated this week by the steamboat Gipsy which will carry a load of cotton from Macon to Brunswick, Ga., and return with a load of sugar consigned to Macon merchants. The shipment will be under the auspices of the Macon board of trade and a movement is already on foot to build steamboats and put on a line of steamers between Macon and Brunswick. The water route will be means of giving Macon greatly reduced freight rates.

Fire broke out in A. G. Fuller & Co.'s tobacco factory at Danville, Va., Tuesday night. The factory and contents were totally destroyed. Loss, \$18,000, insurance, \$6,000. A high wind was raging all the time, and when the factory burned to the ground and all four flames were supposed to be over, the flames were discovered in the upper story in the rear of the Tobacco Planters' Warehouse. At 12 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The planters' Warehouse, which was at one time threatened, was saved, but little of the tobacco belonging to its patrons having been damaged.

Two men by the name of Key and Burr Johnson got into a difficulty eight miles east of Savannah, Tenn., Tuesday evening. Key killed Johnson by shooting him with a shotgun. It seems from reports that Johnson was trying to enter Key's house to whip Key's father, young Key ordered him to stop but he kept coming whereupon Key fired, the shot taking effect in Johnson's side, from which he died.

About 2 o'clock Friday morning fire broke out in the Bayou Oyster saloon Biloxi, Miss., and spread rapidly, destroying twenty-seven buildings, covering two squares of ground, and involving a loss of \$75,000. The insurance was very light.

A special from Deland, Fla., says C. T. King, late of Georgia, at Glenwood shot and killed Jesse McCabe, an orange buyer, in self defense. The particulars are meager, but it is supposed the trouble was caused by a sale of oranges.

Richard Denke and Guss Schmidt, young German farmers, near Columbia, Texas, on Friday were found dead in their farm houses. They had been assassinated, both of them being shot twice. Robbery was evidently the object, as money which Denke was known to have could not be found.

A special from Clarksville, Texas, says: Henry Dykes' crib was fired, and as he rushed out of the house to save his agricultural implements his face and breast were filled with buckshot, killing him instantly. The assassin was recognized by Dykes' son, who had followed his father into the yard. He was captured and only saved from lynching by the determined attitude of the sheriff, who, aided by a posse, took him from them just as they were about to swing him up, and conveyed him to jail.

On Saturday evening last about 9:30, north bound express on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, was held up at or near Aquia Creek, Va., by six or seven bandits. After robbing the express car of a sum variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$180,000, they jumped upon the engine, which had been uncoupled from the train, and went off towards Quantico. It is supposed they abandoned the engine at some point on the river and took a boat. Before leaving the engine they opened the throttle and let it go. It was side tracked at Quantico, ran into a number of freight cars, reducing them to splinters, and was thrown over on its side a perfect wreck.

WESTERN.

John Ravell, a farmer near Ironwood, Mich., together with his family of five, were blown up by an explosion of giant powder. Ravell and a 5-year-old son were killed outright, the bodies being mangled in a frightful manner. Mrs. Ravell and a 6-year-old daughter will undoubtedly die. The others were not dangerously hurt. Ravell was throwing out giant powder in the oven of a stove, preparing it for blasting stumps.

The new mills were started at the American Flat factory at Elwood, Ind., Monday night, and President Leeds has informed the men that there will be no reduction in wages.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Foundry was burned Wednesday night; loss \$100,000. The works of the Favorite Dock and Seating company were also destroyed; loss \$15,000.

A bloody tragedy was enacted at Texarkana, Ark., Tuesday afternoon. Dick Johnson, a gambler, shot and killed C. E. Dixon, another gambler. The two men had an altercation in the afternoon, and Dixon threatened to kill Johnson in case he failed to produce a certain letter by 6 o'clock. Johnson claimed that the letter had been destroyed. At 5:30 Dixon took up a position in front of a saloon frequented by the two men. A few minutes later Johnson emerged from the resort armed with a shotgun, and with-

out warning raised the weapon and shot Dixon in the face, killing him instantly. Johnson was arrested. Dixon was sheriff of the county twelve years ago, during which time he killed a man in open court. Half a dozen other men had previously been out of existence by his six-shooter. For the past three or four years he has been a terror of the town, always settling personal matters with a gun. Two years ago he drove a prominent merchant out of town, threatening to kill him if he remained.

Prof. Wm. Sloan died at his home at Chicago, after a fast of fifty days. Prof. Sloan, who was a prominent educator and newspaper man, had been subject for many days to attacks of a strange disease, which he said compelled him to fast. He had frequently lived three and four weeks without nourishment and his physician had expected his recovery from the last attack.

Two masked robbers held up a train near Sacramento, Cal., last Thursday and took from the express car about \$15,000 in gold.

Charles W. Garland, a prominent republican politician, has been arrested in Oklahoma on a charge of perjury in a land case. For a month or more from one to three residents of the territory have been arrested daily on the same charge. Fully 200 indictments are now pending in the United States court for the same crime, and about fifty persons have been sentenced to the penitentiary all for committing perjury in attempting to secure a homestead under the present land laws.

EASTERN.

The strike of the spinners at Fall River is at an end. The spinners return to work under a reduction of 5 per cent. If the margin holds at 55 cents, as at present, for 60 days, the 5 per cent reduction will be restored. It declines to 66, or below, the reduction will be increased to 10 per cent.

During a terrific wind storm Thursday night the three-masted schooner Hartford of Clapton, with wheat from Detroit for Cape Vincent, was driven ashore at Woodville, miles east of Oswego, N. Y. Capt. William O'Toole, wife and child, Richard Seymour, mate, and Michael Hurrell, all of Clapton; Dennis McCarthy, a seaman of Oswego, and an unknown seaman of Grindstone island were lost. The body of the child was washed ashore. The beach is strewn with wreckage and the vessel is a total loss.

The schooner Aaron Repard was struck by the storm last Tuesday off St. Helena island. The mate, a man named Smith, of Philadelphia, was washed overboard and drowned. The mainsail and jib were carried away. During the storm both anchors were cast and the vessel stood the rough sea under the difficulties until it abated. Captain King was severely bruised by being thrown on the vessel's deck.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the exports of cotton from the United States during the month of September, 1894, amounted to \$8,153,480, and during September, 1893, to \$6,818,247.

FOREIGN.

During a fog, a freight train running over a grade crossing near Chartrant, Kent, Eng., dashed into a wagon full of hop pickers. Eight of the hop pickers were killed and five badly injured.

The Associated Press learns on the best authority that the European powers are acting in harmony. They do not intend to permit the integrity of Korea to be disturbed, and will actively enforce this decision should Japan attempt a permanent occupation of the peninsula.

It is reported that re-inforcements of marines for the British squadron in Chinese waters will go to their destination by way of the Canadian Pacific railway, as that is considered the quickest route.

It is semi-officially stated that the dispatch of French warships to China is by virtue of an international agreement to which Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France have already adhered.

It is reported at Edinburgh, Scotland, that 4,500 of the Scotch miners who were among the strikers have resumed work and that the strike is dying out.

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez on Delagoa bay, says the Portuguese there are hemmed in by 30,000 Kaffir natives. The town is strongly barricaded. The natives looted the suburbs of the town and burned many houses.

A dispatch received at the British foreign office from the British consul at Lourenzo Marquez says the Kaffirs have entered the outskirts of that port, burned a number of houses and murdered seventeen persons.

Chief Justice Beckley Resigned.

Judge Logan B. Beckley, for years chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, has sent his resignation to the Governor, ascribing as his reason for so doing, the fact that the work of the supreme court is too heavy for three judges, a fact which has been twice recognized by the general assembly, which submitted the proposition of an increase to five judges to the people, which proposition was defeated both times. The amendment increasing the number of judges from three to five was voted on in the recent Georgia election and was lost by a close majority. The Judge says that he does not feel that it would be right to wear himself out at such laborious work as is required in the demand that three judges should do the work which would be a great undertaking for five. He therefore resigns. The state legislature convenes on the 24th instant and will select his successor and also the successor of Justice T. J. Simmons, whose term expires.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

A dispatch to the Panama Star and Herald from Grenada, Nicaragua, says: A terrible catastrophe has occurred here. The military barracks have been blown up and a whole quarter of the city badly damaged. The number of dead is estimated at 200. The number of wounded is much greater, but no exact estimate is yet obtainable.

Seventy Miles An Hour.

The center of the gulf storm passed west of Savannah Tuesday morning, moving northeast. No damage was done here. At Tybee the wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour for a short time. All shipping was made secure and suffered no injury.

CAPITOL CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Columbian Exhibition Souvenir Coins to be Put in Circulation.

WHEAT CROP OF THE ARGENTINES

Geronimo's Fighting Days are Over. Marked Improvement in the Treasury Resulting From Business Revival. The Stamp Steal Two Thieves Arrested.

United States Consul Baker, at Buenos Ayres, has been trying to collect some reliable data touching the wheat crop of the Argentine Republic, one of the greatest competitors of the United States in the world's markets, but as he reports to the State Department, in the absence of any Government Bureau statistics, he has met with great difficulty. The estimates of the area in wheat this year vary from 7,436,250 acres which is an increase of 50 per cent. over last year's acreage, to 5,453,250 acres, which is but 10 per cent. increase. The wheat looks well. The shipments for the first six months of this year were: Wheat, 1,099,546 tons, and flour, 30,628 tons greater than the entire shipments of any preceding year, and heavy shipments are still being made. No one can tell how much wheat remains in the country.

The removal of Geronimo and the Chiricahua Apaches from Alabama to their homes in the West is not looked upon with any uneasiness by the officials of the Indian Bureau. The matter is under the jurisdiction of the bureau and no official attention is paid it, but those who are in a position to know say there should be no alarm felt as the result of the removal as Geronimo is not now regarded as dangerous when at large and his fighting days are considered passed.

The condition of the Treasury is getting better every day, as the result of the revival of business under the new Democratic tariff law. The expenditures last year at this time were overrunning the receipts. Since July to date the expenditures are only two millions in excess of the receipts, while for the same time in '82 they were over twenty millions. This tells the story of improvement. The Treasury officials are confident that before January the tables will be turned and spare money be turned in than go out. The balance in the Treasury is not likely to be again lowered during this administration, although twelve months ago it was practically nothing.

The officials of the bureau of engraving and printing express the opinion that the losses of postage stamps by the thefts of Smith and his confederates will not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,500. Up to this time, four postmasters in different parts of the country, in addition to the one at Iowa, Mich., have made complaints of shortages in the invoices of stamps shipped them, but in each case the loss was very small. It is expected that by the middle of the coming week they will have received reports from all postmasters whose shipments of stamps could have been tampered with. The stealing has been going on for thirty days, and seems to have been the result of a plot. Wm. B. Smith, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., and George W. Longstreet, who were employed in the stamp department of the bureau of engraving and printing, are under arrest, and the detectives are looking for Wm. A. Beach, who was until recently employed in a billiard room in a hotel in this city, and a man, whose name is believed to be Stimmerli. Both men left Washington Wednesday for the purpose of selling stamps.

Secretary Carlisle has received from Acting Attorney-General Maxwell an opinion, in which he holds that the word "wool," as used in the woolen schedule of the new tariff act, refers to the hair of the sheep only, and that the new and lower duties on goods made of hair of another animal went into effect on the signing of the act.

The department of state has received from the Chilean government the full amount of awards made to Americans by the recent Chilean claims commission, aggregating more than \$250,000. The commission adjourned July 9, and the Chileans have exhibited remarkable promptness in settling the claims.

That great project to unite Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware by a canal, and thus supply the most important line in an inland water way route from Florida to Long Island Sound, has received an impetus by the appointment of an expert Board of Commissioners to select the line of the canal.

In the last river and harbor appropriation bill provision was made for this work in the following paragraph: "The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a board to consist of an officer of the engineer corps of the United States Army, not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer of the Navy not below the rank of Captain, and two civilians, who, together with the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, shall examine and determine from the surveys heretofore made under the direction of the War Department, the most feasible route for the construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. In making such selection, special regard shall be given to the facility to commerce and will be best adapted to the national defense. The said board shall report its conclusions to the Secretary of War, who shall transport its report to Congress at the next session, and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of said board."

The members of the board as announced by Secretary Lamont are: General Casey, chief of Engineers; Colonel Craighead, now in charge of the river and harbor works at Baltimore; Capt. George Dewey, of the navy, a member of the light-house board; Mendez Cohen, of Baltimore, ex-president of the Society of Civil Engineers, and J. Alexander Porter, of Savannah, a civil engineer of wide reputation and excellent standing. The board is expected to go to work speedily in order to comply with the requirements that its report be made to Congress at the short session.

The Chicago souvenir coin of the great World's fair is to become a currency in dollars. It was at one time supposed that these coins would command fancy prices as souvenirs. This expectation was not realized. The whole issue authorized by Congress would have been turned over to the World's fair managers but for their violation of the agreement, which was made a condition of the gift, in respect to opening the fair on Sunday. Owing to this breach of the agreement \$1,795,980 in souvenir halves remained in the treasury at the close of the fair. A demand having recently sprung up for them at their face value, Secretary Carlisle has issued an order to the sub-treasuries directing them to pay out on demand the souvenir coins at the same ratio as the legalized half dollar of the United States, namely, at par with gold.

The treasury gold reserve has passed another million dollar notch, standing at the close of business Saturday at \$70,048,544.

N. B. Smith, an employ of the bureau of engraving and printing, has been arrested for stealing 50,000 2-cent stamps from the bureau.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Boats Stranded on Sand Bars and Grass Grows Around Them.

Four steamboats are stranded on sand bars in the Tennessee River between Florence and Chattanooga. Some of them have been high and dry for more than a month and around one of them grass and weeds have grown, making a unique and unusual scene.

The City of Chattanooga lies on Tusculum bar, below Florence, with no hope of getting off until the fall rise occurs. The Chattanooga has been on the bar for weeks and grass is growing all around it.

The Huntsville, the transfer steamer of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, is tied up at Hobbs Island unable to pass the Flint river bar.

The Rockwood is stranded at Baker's Point, on Colbert Island, awaiting a rise and another steamer is hung up above the "snack."

The river is lower now than it has been in years and no boats are moving between Riverton and the canal. While the low water interferes seriously with the river trade, it affords an excellent opportunity for pushing river improvements and the government engineers are taking advantage of it.

Alabama in the Navy.

All citizens of Alabama, regardless of party, rejoiced when President Cleveland placed one of the foremost men in the State at the head of the Navy Department, and now another Alabamian has been honored by an appointment recently made. Assistant Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, who was reared in Hale county, Alabama, has been selected as an expert to visit China and Japan to examine the ships which have been in battle and to study in detail the actual effect of rifle projectiles on heavy armor, the comparative destructiveness of the heaviest guns and rapid fire rifles, and, in fact, select just the information which will place the United States ahead of other nations that are only experimenting on these subjects, for no other nation has or will be accorded the opportunity thus afforded our great country. The Washington Post, in commenting on the appointment, says it is conceded that the officer selected is the best qualified man in the naval service for achieving success in the undertaking.

He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889, standing first in his class. Soon afterward he was sent by the United States to Paris to take a course at the National School of Marine Engineering and Construction, graduating from that school with the highest distinction in November of last year.

Destitution in Nebraska.

The necessities of the western farmers, whose crops were a total loss because of the great drought, are set forth in an urgent appeal for aid received at the office of the Governor of Ohio, from S. J. Fair, a justice of the peace for Rockville township, Sherman county, Neb. The letter is written from Rockville and is as follows: "To His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio:

"I write you for the suffering people of this county. We have no food or seed grain; not from any cause that could have been avoided on their part, but from drought. Therefore I write you to use your influence with your people to donate a little of their supplies to their suffering brothers. "Many of our people are leaving the state, and others are going to try again, but they must have seed, grain and feed to start with, and the state is not able to supply all. I will do all I can. I hope this may be favorably received by you and that it may bring good results for the needy people."

The Storm at Mobile.

Monday was a very rough day for mariners in Mobile bay. The Russian schooner Marcus, Captain Melharad, had four anchors out during the height of the gale, but was nevertheless beached near Fort Morgan. She lies 200 yards from water. The American brig Kimball suffered a like fate, and had her mainmast carried away. An unknown schooner is beached the same distance from Port Morgan on the land side. Several steamers and ships in the bay rode out the gale without damage.

Oranges Ruined.

A telegram has been received from Port Eads to the effect that the orange crop in the vicinity was damaged one-third by the storm. The wind had attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the gauge broke. The rice fields were covered with water to the depth of 4 feet, but as the crop had been harvested very little damage resulted from the overflow.

A Costly Cigarette.

A two-story building barn at Wesson, Miss., belonging to J. T. Gibson was last Monday destroyed by fire, with contents, and two other small houses. Mr. Gibson had recently stored several tons of hay for winter use, also a quantity of corn and cotton seed, with plows and harness. Total loss about \$1,200. The origin of the fire was from a lighted cigarette, which a boy had carelessly thrown down.



Officially reported,
after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department,
Superior to all other Baking Powders in Leavening Strength.

The most Careful Housewife will use no other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR PRINCIPAL DOMAIN.

No Danger of Crowding on Uncle Sam's Farm Yet.

We hear much talk about the available land in this country being occupied, says the California Fruit Grower. It is a great mistake. A comparatively small part of the area of the United States is occupied for productive purposes. The following facts will be of interest as showing that less than nine per cent. of the area of the country is occupied in the production of staple crops.

By the figures of the Department of Agriculture for 1893, we reach the following facts relating to the crop area:

Crop	Area	Percentage
Wheat	34,029,478	2.603,136
Corn	72,364,457	49,613,446
Cotton	21,040,000	702,912
Barley	2,088,485	2,670,000
Buckwheat	816,014	135,331,090
Total	135,331,090	

The total area of the United States is 3,570,271 square miles, or 2,284,973,440 acres; hence it will be seen that the principal crops produced require less than nine per cent. of the total area. Of course, there is a large part of the 91 per cent. of the whole area not cultivated, which is not now and never will be tillable; yet it must be entirely clear to the man who has traveled much in his own country that the capacity for producing the necessities and even luxuries of life, is practically unlimited over the immense domain of the United States. And when we reflect too, that the yield per acre of all the crops named above is pitifully small, owing to our barbarous methods of farming, it will be seen that they who are already groaning because our productive areas are becoming exhausted are unduly moved in the wrong direction. We already produce too much of almost every crop; but should necessity demand or high prices encourage, the yield of every cultivated acre in the United States might be easily doubled.

ASSIST NATURE

A little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills.

Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold evils. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way, and there is no reaction afterward. Their help is sure.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh, reliable and pure. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve indigestion after eating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.



other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold evils. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way, and there is no reaction afterward. Their help is sure.

A Large Potato Plantation.

American Farmer: A potato plantation of 500 acres on which two crops, aggregating about 50,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels, are annually grown, is difficult to imagine. Such a one exists, however, and its virgin soil is so rich that abundant crops are raised without the use of any fertilizer. This great potato farm is in Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn., about six miles west of Columbia and fifteen miles south of Nashville. It is a part of the old Polk estate, owned by the ancestors of President Polk. The first crop of the year is from 28,000 to 30,000 barrels, and the second crop, for which only 500 acres are planted, from 20,000 to 22,000, making a total of about 50,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels a year. Clawson & Stevens employ about 100 negroes, many of whom are women, and have a factory on the plantation in which all the barrels used by them are made. Mr. Clawson says their present crop is unusually large, but that, as the crops of Kentucky and Missouri are short, he expects to find ready and profitable sale for his entire product.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & HANGAR.

\$3.50 POLICE &

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 21.

Down with monopoly.

WHERE is your prosperity?

ALL money is "flat money."

Down with all banks of issue.

Down with all banks of issue.

If you want justice you must vote for it.

The church must get on God's side or go down.

The democrats have a bad case of "the tariff."

THERE is an overproduction—of fools and liars.

LOW WAGES and low prices are the result of old party rule.

THE more the People's party is killed the friskier it is.

WHERE is your prosperity? Is it side-tracked somewhere?

THE concentration of wealth is the concentration of power.

STOP crying out against hard times or else vote against them.

BOTH old parties resort to fraud to sustain themselves in power.

SOME men don't seem to know how to vote until the boss tells them.

ABUSE and villification is no argument. They signify a want of it.

IF you are a free silver man, why do you stay with a gold bug party?

WE would rather belong to a party of cranks than to a party of thieves.

THE biggest of all fools is the man that talks reform and votes against it.

SOME people in this country seem to think that dollars have divine rights.

THE republicans laid the trap for hard times and the democrats sprung it.

THE more you try to suppress justice the more it will clamor for recognition.

LATTER day politics means boodle for the politicians, trusts and corporations.

MISREPRESENTATION is the main stock in trade of the old party politicians.

THE more you vote the old party tickets the less you will get for what you raise.

THE fight between the democrats and republicans is for the privilege to skin the people.

THE bankers have got a corner on money and they are squeezing the people for gain.

"THE woman gave me and I did eat" is the same old plea. Ask Breckinridge the result.

WHAT is the difference between the democrats and republicans on the money question?

THE old parties have nothing left but ridicule to offer against the arguments of Populists.

THE People's party is dead again, according to the Hoary-headed Order of Associated Liars.

THE democrats had their chance, and now it takes \$1.50 to get a dollar's worth of sugar.

A FREE silver man who wants to stay in a gold-bug party is not much of a free silver man.

YOU can never put down monopoly by voting as the monopolists do. Did you ever think of that?

IT is a little peculiar that the fellow who calls loudest for a pension, yells most against paternalism.

A VICTORY for either old party is a victory for the gold bugs, monopolists and heartless corporations.

GOVERNOR WAITE has a persistency for "staying on top" that is very exasperating to the old party leaders.

JOHN SHERMAN, Grover Cleveland and the devil are "three of a kind" that are mighty hard to beat.

THE best thing that the Fifty-third congress did for the people was the passage of the resolution to adjourn.

WHY should we rely on the banks to issue money when the government can issue a cheaper and better money.

HARD times for the wealth producers is a harvest for the money lenders. This is the banker's harvest.

THE demonetization of silver cost this government more in one year than the protective tariff did in ten years.

WHAT the farmer needs is good prices for what he sells. He can then afford to pay good prices for what he buys.

If the devil has his way the people will still allow themselves to be side-tracked by a discussion of the tariff.

WE will give \$50 for a single dollar of legal tender money issued by the government, that is worth less than 100 cents.

A LAWYER will defend the worst murderer, thief or liar in the world for a fee, therefore he is not fit for a statesman.

THE reason the two parties want to stick to the tariff issue is because they have a bad case on the money question.

THE Ohio democrats have declared for free silver, but that don't count as long as they keep John Sherman in the senate.

ALL monopolists vote either the democratic or republican ticket. If you want to vote with them just vote either old party ticket.

THE postal system is owned and controlled by the government. It is a success. So would the ownership of railroads and telegraphs be.

THERE is one good sign that augurs well for the masses. The church is waking up and espousing the cause of the poor. This is Christianity.

THE way to down the trusts is to vote against them, and you can do that by voting with either of the old parties that "stand in with them."

THE act demonetizing silver which the democrats condemned they are now defending. Why do they do it? Because it is a part of their record.

A REPUBLIC is a government where the people rule—something like this country was under the regimes of Jefferson, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln.

If you want to vote just as the trusts, the bankers and the corporations would have you to, you can do it by voting either of the old party tickets.

ONE of the best reasons why you should vote the Populist ticket is that the bankers, the trusts, the corporations and their hired tools are all opposed to it.

IT is just as much a question of slavery to-day as it was before the war. And it is just as unpopular to oppose debt slavery now as it was chattel slavery then.

THE two old parties are fighting for spoils and are controlled by the trusts and corporations. The People's party is fighting for principles and better times for the masses.

WE have laws preventing cruelty to animals, but when the Populists propose laws that will prevent cruelty to men, women and children, they are called anarchists, fanatics and lunatics.

DEMAND is limited by the ability to purchase. A limited volume of money makes a limited demand for the products of labor and causes thousands of persons to be thrown out of employment.

THE farmers of Texas united for the purpose of holding their cotton seed against the low prices set by the trust, and now it is reported that some of them have been indicted for violating the anti-trust laws.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said the national banks, or the banker who issued his own notes as money, drew interest on what he owed. He opposed all banks of issue, but we have none of that kind of democracy now.

If Congressman Bryan would take in his democratic sign he would be a very good Populist. But as long as a man will hang that sign out he won't do to trust, for he either lacks the courage or the honesty to stand by convictions.

WE have little respect for the democrat that denounces republican methods and policies in the republican party and votes to sustain them in the democratic party. Such a man has not got backbone enough to make a good fish-worm.

WHEREVER the cities own their public franchises such as water works, gas works and electric light plants, the rates are much lower than where owned by private companies. This is government ownership for advocating which the Populists are called cranks.

THE Sugar Trust, having secured the "world by the tail," so to speak, is now closing down its refineries, throwing thousands of men and women out of employment, and putting up the price of sugar at the same time. They say its on account of over production. Then why does the price of sugar go up.

FROM BRO. TURNER.

TARIFF ISSUE VERSUS THE MONEY QUESTION.

The Tariff Only affects a Few People. While the Scarcity of Money Is Killing New Enterprises Every Day Table of Different Tariffs.

For generations the politicians of this country have agreed in almost every campaign that the tariff should be the issue. They have always found it a convenient bone of contention over which the masses would easily divide. It is a question that is very complex to the average voter. It is a splendid issue upon which to appeal to sectionalism and arouse party spirit. The leaders of the democratic and republican parties have mutually agreed for so long that the tariff was the great issue in American politics that the average voter in these parties without seriously considering the matter and without any study or investigation upon his part has settled down to the idea that the tariff is really the issue. The politicians have one-half the people attributing all their grievances to the fact that the tariff is too high and the other half to the fact that the tariff is too low.

The democratic campaign committee has just gotten out a campaign book of 240 pages in which it devotes twelve lines, or 180 words, to the silver question. If we are to judge from what is here said on the subject as to the policy of the democratic party we are at a loss to understand how any honest free coinage man can have the faintest hope of ever getting free coinage through the democratic party. On the entire financial question this campaign book contains five pages, while it devotes 111 pages to the tariff. So it is very plain that the democrats are going to do everything possible to force the tariff to the front and try to ignore the financial question altogether. The republicans are at work on the same line and are delighted that they can fight over the same old ground. There are a great many honest democrats and republicans who candidly believe that the tariff is the great issue. For the benefit of all such we have under taken in this article to prove the great overshadowing question in American politics to-day is the financial question and that the tariff is secondary in every particular.

The following table shows the amount of the tariff paid by the average farmer on the necessities of life which he buys each year. It shows the amount he would pay under the tariff law of 1861, the McKinley law, and the present democratic law:

DUTYABLE ARTICLES.	Am't Paid Under Tariff of 1861.	Am't Paid Under McKinley Tariff of 1891.	Am't Paid Under Present Democratic Tariff of 1894.
Sugar.....	\$23.00	\$10.00	\$ 7.75
Cotton goods.....	25.00	5.75	5.14
Woolen goods.....	20.00	6.40	11.66
S. made clothing.....	30.00	6.92	19.35
Hats and caps.....	10.00	1.65	4.62
Iron goods.....	10.00	2.30	2.06
Cutlery.....	5.00	1.15	1.53
Barbed wire.....	31.00	6.18	5.14
Farm implements.....	35.00	6.62	4.31
Shoes and boots.....	20.00	4.61	4.00
Medicine.....	10.00	2.50	3.33
Furniture.....	25.00	6.75	6.45
Clocks & watches.....	5.01	1.15	1.29
Horses.....	5.00	1.00	1.15
Jewelry.....	5.00	1.00	1.44
Crockery.....	5.00	1.00	1.77
Cattle.....	5.01	1.00	1.50
Total.....	\$265.01	\$63.00	\$83.61

We d by examining the above figures that the democrats are now camping on the same ground that the republicans occupied thirty years ago, there being only sixty cents difference to the farmer under the republican law of 1861 and the democratic law of 1894. The difference to the farmer between the McKinley and the present democratic law is \$21.12 on his yearly purchases. Therefore it must be this \$21.12 that all this tariff racket is about. From this table we can see exactly the relation in which the farmer stands to both the old parties so far as the tariff is concerned. As the law now stands the difference to the farmer between the democratic and republican parties on the tariff question when measured in dollars and cents, is \$21.12. Then the issue, when narrowed down, is whether the farmer will pay \$21.12 tariff, more or less annually.

When one has studied the money question and sees how this same farmer is robbed and plundered each year by the money power of the world the tariff question at once dwindles into utter insignificance.

Let us now examine into the naked facts and see how the farmer has been affected by vicious financial legislation and robbed of his birthright, while the politicians have been crying tariff, tariff, in order to "drown the cries of a plundered people."

Let us take as the average crop of the cotton farmer ten bales, weighing 500 pounds each, a total of 5,000 pounds. We find that the price of cotton in 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, was from 18 to 25 cents per pound, the average price being about 20 cents. The ten bales of cotton at that time at 20 cents per pound would net the farmer \$1,000. The same ten bales of cotton now at the present price of 6 cents per pound would net him \$600. We find from these figures that somehow or somehow else the cotton farmer has been robbed of \$700 on his year's production of cotton. The crop that he produced in 1872 cost no more labor than the crop he produced in 1894. Then why is this difference of \$700?

Let us see now how it is with the wheat raiser. Take 1,000 bushels of wheat as the average crop. In 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, wheat was worth from \$1.05 to \$2.10 per bushel. The 1,000 bushels at \$1.75 in 1892 would have netted the farmer \$1,750. To-day the price of it is 50 cents per bushel and the 1,000 bushels brings the farmer \$500. He gets \$1,250 less for his wheat crop in 1894 than he did in 1872. Why is this? What is it that robs the farmer of this \$1,250? Is it the tariff? From the above facts we see that the cotton farmer paid \$63.00 tariff in 1872 and received \$1,000 for his cotton crop, now in the year 1894 he pays \$63.45, just 60 cents less than in 1872 and receives \$300 for his crop, a loss of \$700. The wheat farmer paying the amount of tariff as above, received \$1,750 for his crop in 1872, now he receives \$500, a loss of \$1,250.

In other words these farmers have been fighting over that \$21.12 tariff, the difference to them between the democrats and republicans on that question, while the money power has stealthily stepped in and robbed the cotton raiser of \$700 and the wheat raiser of \$1,250. To the cotton raiser the money question is as much above the tariff question as an issue as \$700 is above \$21.12; and to the wheat raiser as \$1,250 is above \$21.12.

When the farmers of this country study the financial question and realize how they have been robbed by the demonetization of silver and the destruction of the greenbacks, there will be but one issue and that will be the money question. J. H. TURNER, Sec. Nat'l Comm. P. P.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SILVER AND A SILVER DOLLAR.

BY ELEANOR BALDWIN.

At about 8 o'clock the other night, the usual conference meeting was in session around the stove of a country grocery store not a thousand miles from this city.

The subject under discussion was the awful danger to the country in the impending deluge of silver dollars. Nobody there seemed overburdened with them, but all the same they were honest men and had the welfare of the banks and boards of trade at heart.

Sam Nevins, a farmer in a cotton and wool suit of clothes, in which the southern product predominated, with an anxious chronic-poverty look on his face, had kept a ruminative silence, but finally evinced a desire to take a hand by a masterly exhortation at long range into the coal hod. He broke the silence this demonstration had caused by saying:

"I got a dollar's worth of silver from my nevey out in Nevada, 'tother day."

"What you goin' to do with it?" queried Tom Waterman.

"Wal, ye see, I couldn't eat ner wear the darned thing, ner burn it, b'gosh," answered Sam, his emphasis increasing at the recollection of many arduous hours over the sawhorse and chopping block, "and I had to go into Providence anyway to get provisions and pay up the interest on the mortgage, so I jest hitched up and took it along. They're sellin' twenty-two pounds o' sugar for a dollar there," looking reproachfully at the country grocer, "so I told the store man I'd take that much fer my hunks o' silver." At this point Sam relapsed into silence. Evidently the theme was a painful one. "Die ye git the sweetnin'?" asked Joe Crocker.

"Wal, yes; after I'd handed out a silver dollar I did. He said he want don't no junk business and he'd jest as soon take a dollar's worth o' pig iron as that stuff." "What'd ye do then?" inquired the grocer.

"Wal, then, I just made sure as how the bank would take it to help pay the interest; cause, don't you see, they'd know it had more silver in it than the dollar did."

"Wal, didn't they?" inquired Tom Waterman, abstractedly, helping himself to the raisins.

"Nop, they didn't," said truant legal tender, "but they took silver dollars that didn't way so much as that without any urgin'."

"Then, wha'd ye do?"

"Went to a place where they made jewelry."

"Did they take it?" asked the trio.

"Yip."

"Wha'd they give ye for it?"

"Nothin' but a plain silver dollar."

TURN THEM INTO BONDS.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the lawyer who has charge of the potato bug and pumpkin department of the government as secretary of agriculture, opposes irrigation of the arid lands in the west, on the grounds that there is already an overproduction of farm products which caused the present low prices, and that the reclaiming of those lands would only aggravate the situation. Now here is an idea as applied to agriculture that no one but the eminent chief of the pumpkin department would have thought of. It is the same idea, however, that the money lenders have been practicing for thirty years. In 1890 they discovered that there was an overproduction of money, the result of which was that money was cheap—easy to be got. Instead of increasing the volume to keep pace with the increase in population and business, they in-

duced the government to issue bonds and buy in and destroy about one-half the money in circulation. This, of course, had the effect of making what was left more valuable. Any man can see that. Now if the eminent chief cook and bottle washer of the agricultural department will pursue his course of hostility toward increasing the volume of farm products, and induce the government to issue bonds and buy up one-half of what is now on hand, and one-half of the farms—turning them into shooting parks for the rich paupers and burial places for the poor ones, his action will be right in line with the brilliant savons who have sat as figureheads in our national legislature, while the money combine, the trusts, corporations and monopolists in general dictated the laws. This principle is as applicable to one as the other. The farmer has as much right to demand a valuable bushel of wheat or a valuable pound of cotton as the banker and money lender has for a valuable dollar. We have heard much talk of a 49 cent dollar, but little is said of a 45 cent bushel of wheat. Yet the fall in the commercial value of a bushel of wheat is greater than that of the silver in a dollar. Price is only the expression of the relation between money and products. As money is by law a debt and tax paying medium it is a thing that must be had at any cost. To make it scarce makes it dearer and harder to get. This benefits the man who has the money. Government has no right to change the relation existing between money and products, much less the power to delegate that right, which it does when it charters banks of issue with power to limit or extend the circulating medium. When the volume of money is increased to meet the demands of an increasing volume of business and growing population, prices will remain practically stable. This is as it should be and this is the reason why power was given to congress "to regulate the value of the currency." The banker's capital is his money. His income is interest. The farmer's capital is his farm and machinery and stock to run it. His income is the products of the farm. Now turn back for thirty years. Not only the value of the farms, stock and machinery has decreased, but that of every product of the farm. Wheat that brought \$2 per bushel now brings about 40 cents. Cotton that brought 25 cents now brings only 5 cents. Not so with the capital and income of the banker. Both have been increased in value when compared with products. The dollar that would only buy one-half bushel of wheat will now buy two and one-half bushels. The dollar that would buy but four pounds of cotton will now buy seventeen pounds. This is better for the banker but worse for the farmer. But the strangest thing about it is, the farmer has been induced to consent to the change under the plea of an "honest dollar." What he should have done, and what he ought now to do, is to stand up for an honest price for his products. This so-called "honest dollar" is one that so changes the relative value of his capital and income—his products—with that of the banker's—as to practically rob him of more than one-half the fruits of his labor. The banker receives twice as much for all the necessities of life for his dollar as he did, while the farmer does not receive half as many dollars for the same amount of products as he did. It would seem that a man who was blind in one eye and could only see a little bit out of the other could see the unfairness of this. And it is strange that men are so infatuated with party worship that they don't see it. It is a confiscation of property which, if not consented unto by the very men who own the property, would constitute one of the greatest crimes of the age. O, Lord, how long will the people remain blind?

Should Be Impached.

The following statement comes from the president of a New York bank, said to be the Central National, which, if true, ought to impeach both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle:

"The administration, through Secretary Carlisle, pledged itself that there should be no more legislation on silver this session, at the time of the bond issue of \$50,000,000. It must keep that promise."

"When it became apparent that the public subscription would fail, our committee met Mr. Carlisle and stated that if assurance were given that the administration and the treasury department would oppose any seigniorage or free silver bill we would take the issue."

"Mr. Carlisle, as we understood, positively agreed to such an understanding. We were very careful in listening to every word he had to say, because it was felt in New York that if any more silver legislation were carried it would lead to gold exports, and the bond subscriptions being payable in gold we could not afford to give up the money if any menace of silver legislation should lead to renewed demands for export."

"It was distinctly understood then that there should be no more legislation whatsoever on the subject of silver this session. Without that understanding the bond issue would not have been taken."—National Watchman.

VOICE OF REFORM.

CLARION BLASTS FROM OUR ALLE GUNNERS.

The Old Party Rotlessness Perforated with the Logic of the New Crusade—God and Truth Will Prevail—The Income Tax.

Gov. Altgeld has called the attention of the state board of equalization to the tax dodging proclivities of the Pullman company and insists that their assessment should be \$13,000,000 instead of only \$1,000,000, of only an increase of the neat little eum of \$11,304,500 or about 800 per cent.—The Express.

The name and deeds of Wendell Phillips will go thundering down the ages, and will be honored and revered by true men, while the narrow minded and bigoted men who yelled crank, agitator, and abolitionist at him will be forgotten nearly before their bodies are cold in death.—Newton Herald.

Labor is king—at any rate, if it was properly recognized it would be king. Labor produces all that people live for.

It produces all wealth.

It pays all the taxes.

It pays all profits.

It pays all interest.

It pays public, state, county and municipal debts.

It pays all private debts.

It pays all bonded debts.

It pays all corporate debts.

It pays all salaries.

It pays all wages.

It pays for all improvements, buildings, ships, canals, railroads, everything, and yet it must ask capital (stored labor measured by coin) the privilege to live.—The Road.

The plutocrats of the east charge that the income tax is Populistic. Of course it is Populistic, and so is every other measure that comes up for action that brings with it any relief for the tax-burdened people. Whenever, dear reader, you hear of a bill being introduced in congress favoring "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," rest assured it is Populistic. Whenever the subsidized press attacks a measure before congress it is safe to assume that it is Populistic. In fact, Populism and the best interests of all the people are synonymous terms.—National Watchman.

What are the interests of Senator Brice? He is a large owner of railroad stock. His interests, then, are rated on freight. High or low rates? High, most assuredly. Are you interested in freight rates? Is the merchant? Is the farmer? Is the manufacturer? Then the interests of the masses, in a measure, are also rates on freight. What kind, high or low? Low; the lower the better. Has Mr. Brice introduced a bill to lower freight rates? Do you think he will do so? Is it not plain that the interests of Calvin S. Brice and those of the people are not identical?—Non-conformist.

Go where you will, you find men cursing the two old parties and advocating the demands of the People's party. On the farms you find that all confidence is gone in either old party. On the streets of the cities the same cry of distrust is heard. The traveling man feels and admits the old parties' inability to make good their promises, while the railroad men, almost to a man, are advocating government ownership of roads, and embracing the People's party as the only party favorable to their views. The observant man must admit that great changes are near.—People's Advocate.

Candidates of the two old parties will flood every voting place with whisky to make men drunk in order that they may obtain votes. It has been done in the past and the present struggle promises to be the most disgraceful ever enacted. No Populist will furnish one drop of liquor or one cent in money to corrupt the morals of the people. Our money will be spent to educate the voters on the questions of the day, in order that they may cast a free and intelligent ballot. Which is the better way for the perpetuity of the government? Honorable methods will triumph.—People's Advocate.

My old party brother you know you are not satisfied with the commercial and social conditions of the country. I don't care if your lips do assert that you are, down in your heart, down in that heart you can not deceive, you have a feeling that there is something wrong. You don't like to see poverty, hunger and crime stalking the land. You say it is the fault of these people, but you do not say it with that impulse that comes of a complete conviction. You do not approve of the open bribery of congress by which a few get millions they never earn, which means that the many, who are poor, lose millions they are entitled to. I say there are times when you think things on these lines that you would not for considerable have your party associates know. They think the same things but keep it to themselves. You are afraid to be outspoken in your thoughts, as it would subject you to ridicule and probably financial loss. It takes a hero to defy public opinion for truth's sake. And so you go on supporting a system you do not like, supporting a party because you are not able to brave the ridicule of friends, support a tyranny because you do not know just how to change it. A little study of reform books will do wonders for you, my friend. Just try it.—Coming Nation.

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PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Common sense is most uncommon. Grief is very becoming to some people.

Lying is not always an acquired habit.

Aim high and expect to hit the mark.

Cupid isn't a dealer in second-hand goods.

It is a long head that knows no turning.

It is the safeguard of a citizen to be a citizen.

Faith in humanity keeps the soul unwrinkled.

Let reformation come through law, not in spite of it.

Where the nation is involved, the nation must decide.

Most people believe in the total depravity of somebody else.

When anything is particularly ugly, you should refer to it as soulful.

He who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.

It is a deal harder to get out of a strike than it is to get out of work.

A man never does anything in the way a woman says it should be done.

When a man is uneasy himself, he talks confidence to everybody he meets.

The people pay too much attention to what they hear over the back fence.

How many men put their best business judgment into their political acts?

Experience is the only commodity invariably sold on a "no credit" basis.

Woman will take advantage of an opportunity; man will take the opportunity.

When girls are sixteen they don't wonder that their parents are proud of them.

W. F. ALDRICH.
OF SHELBY.

Boys we have got them on the run.

Victory is in sight, if we do our duty.

Gov. McKinley spoke to ten thousand people at New Orleans last Saturday.

Negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been resumed and are likely to be completed soon.

See that every reformer in your belt goes to the polls on the 6th of November and deposits his vote for Aldrich.

Because the battle is about won don't relax your efforts in behalf of Aldrich and good government. Work for Aldrich till the polls are closed on the 6th of November.

The Montgomery Advertiser realizing the fact that its fight on Denson was making him votes in the 7th district, has changed tactics and is now abusing Howard, hoping by that means to elect him over Denson.

Two weeks more and the campaign will be over. It is only a question now of majority. Let's make it so great that our candidate cannot be counted out. Shelby can, and ought to give 1500 majority for Aldrich.

The Edwardsville Standville says it "furls to the breeze" the name of Robbins. That's the way. The only way to save the flag of Robbins from the storm of Aldrich is to furl it, and furl it close.—Birmingham Tribune.

Over in the 5th district Senator Goodwyn is making a brilliant canvass. His competitor, "where am I at?" Cobb, finds it a difficult matter to answer his able arguments. Could a fair election be had in the three black belt counties, his majority would reach six or eight thousand.

It looks now as if Mr. Aldrich will have a walk over in this district. While the democrats are split all to pieces into factions, each faction accusing the other of corruption and fraud, and what is more, proving it, the united opposition to organized ballot box stuffing are moving on in the event of their way, to a certain victory in November. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Senator Morgan is making speeches over the state in the interests of the administration democrats, while the same democrats are secretly forming combinations to defeat him for the Senate. As soon as the election is over the Advertiser will open fire on the distinguished Senator, and then Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart all, will join in the chorus. They need the votes of Morgan's friends just now.

While Hon. J. C. Manning was speaking at Ozark in Dale county, the other day, a band of music, for the purpose of disturbing the meeting, marched the streets in front of the crowd. Manning told the audience to wait with much reverence as that was the first drove of asses with horns he had ever seen. The crowd yelled themselves hoarse with applause and the band sneaked away with its tune and tail chopped off short.

The Selma Times has this interesting item: "W. W. Wilson, of South Side, was a visitor to our city yesterday. Said he: 'I sold a bale of cotton for \$16.05. What do you think of that? I am happy on the way, however, and expect to keep a stiff upper lip till better times roll round.' Here is one of the effects of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and the demonetization of silver. It is well for Mr. Wilson to be cheerful under such adverse circumstances. It shows him to be a philosopher."

AN AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

When cotton at 5½ cents and sugar at 3 to 3½ cents a pound, says The New Orleans Times-Democrat, the south has reached an agricultural crisis which demands the attention of our statesmen and economists.

During the past ten years our farmers have practiced the utmost economy. They have diversified their crops, decreased their cotton acreage and brought the cost of production down to the lowest figure. Yet the continued fall in prices of our staple agricultural products has placed our planters under such iron-clad conditions that they find it impossible to make and save any money, even with the hardest work and the most rigid economy.

We do not believe that the remedy for existing evils will be found in the further diversification of our crops, nor in the policy of living on half rations. We must return to the old financial system under which we enjoyed general prosperity and a more equal distribution of wealth. Before the demonetization of silver in 1873 the average American farmer, whether he lived in the grain field of the west or the cotton belt of the south, sold his products at a profit and found no difficulty in earning a comfortable living.

The framers of our national democratic platform saw that the only adequate remedy must come in the shape of bimetalism and a local currency to be supplied by a well guarded state banking system and their plan for financial relief embraced these two points. Their platform was overwhelmingly ratified by the people in the national elections of 1892, and in every state democratic convention that has been held since this same platform has been endorsed in unmistakable terms, and the popular demand for the redemption of its pledges is as unjust today as it was two years ago.

When the democratic party carries out its promises of financial reform the tension of the situation will be relieved, and not before. The farmers and wage-workers have done everything in their power to accommodate themselves to the unfavorable conditions forced upon them by the currency contractionists, but they cannot accomplish impossibilities. Hard work and economy will not bring living prices and wages when our financial system requires \$1 to take the place of \$2. We must expand the currency, return to bimetalism and establish state banks before we can expect to see easy money, flush times and good prices. Currency contraction, whether it comes in the shape of the demonetization of silver, or in any other shape, oppresses and cheats every honest debtor, enriches the creditor class, and forces the wage-worker to deny himself many of the comforts of life.

The remedy for the agricultural crisis is pointed out in the democratic platform, and the pledges of that document will have to be redeemed before prosperity returns.—Constitution.

The Selma correspondent of the Advertiser writes a very unfair report of an interview with chairman Deans of the Aldrich campaign committee. He makes him say things that he did not say and omits altogether or gorges what he did say. What he calls an interview was a private conversation and the correspondent ought to have reported the whole of the conversation or none. We are authorized by Mr. Deans to say that the correspondent is at liberty to publish all the conversation held with him on that occasion. Mr. Deans did not express any annoyance at Messrs. Aldrich Bowman and Adams arrangement for a joint discussion in Chilton county. But he did say that he was opposed to giving the democrats a joint discussion in Chilton, and gave as his reason that the democrats could not get a crowd any where in that county and he was opposed to drumming up a crowd for them—the democrats—to speak too. He did not say that Longshore had no managers in his campaign in 1892 but did say that Mr. Longshore did not have the money to make such a fight as they were making now.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to A. P. Longshore.



Hon. W. F. Aldrich.

William F. Aldrich, the people's candidate for congress from the 4th congressional district, was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., March 11, 1853. His father, William F. Aldrich, Sr., was a prominent lawyer and financier. His mother, Louisa (Klapp) Aldrich, was of literary tastes, and a descendant of Gen. Barker, a Revolutionary hero. William F. Aldrich, Sr., left Wayne county when his son was twelve years old, and with his family settled in New York city. He obtained the charter for and was the promoter and secretary of the Union Trust Co., afterward was appointed a bank examiner, and also was made the receiver of a savings bank, giving a bond for a million of dollars as his security. He was well and favorably known in moneyed circles in New York. He died in 1878. William, the son, was educated at the public schools in New York, and finished at the Warren Military academy in Poukeepsie, taking a special course in Mathematics and civil engineering. In 1871 he began work with the Essex public road board of Newark, N. J., and assisted in improving the roads and boulevards in that section. In 1874 he came to Alabama and began mining coal with his brother, Truman H. Aldrich. The mines, located about three miles west of Montevallo, are now known as Aldrich.

HEARD SOMETHING DROP.

I heard the speech of Alabama's distinguished Senator Morgan, at Erswell hall, and it was a charming speech. No man who sees the keen bright eye and broad flexible mouth of the Senator, but would select him as a marked man among his fellows. How delicate was his humor, as he compared Mr. Cleveland with Jefferson and Jackson. The Senator's eye twinkled from the corners as he took in the applause which followed.

The Senator, who is the leader of the third party abuses his friends. He said they "got some fun out of the State campaign this summer and they are entitled to all they got." Said the price of cotton was dependent upon silver and that it was the government stamp which made money—nothing else did; that the world would take 18,000,000 bales, if silver was used as money.

Colonel Oates had just said at Trussville that silver had nothing to do with the price of cotton. That was regulated by our production alone. How great men differ?

The Senator says one thing, the Governor "elect" another. Wonder what poor Tommy says?—Gatling Gun Tommy, the Alabama Statesman who requires a cartridge to quicken a sluggish liver?

Wonder what Grove thinks of it, if he ever thinks about it at all? Grover, who, when we elected him was to "given us four years more in Clover."

Mr. Clarke speaks tonight, so does Mr. Moody. What a difference! One working for the people in the service of God, the other for the Devil and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Clarke eats oysters. Is there anything in the diet?

It takes a long time for Right to get on top, but it is coming. The Rascals have been in so long, they are dying hard, but they are dying thank God. RAMBLER.—In Birmingham Tribune.

drich—named after the brothers. He has continued at the mines ever since, and has built up a prosperous town and has one of the best mines in the county, both for the quality of the coal, the appliances used, and for safe and skillful management. He is known as a "bright" Mason, having been connected with that "ancient honorable order" ever since he became of age, and is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish rite Mason. He married in 1889 Josephine Cables, of Rochester, N. Y., a lady of great ability as a writer, and in every way qualified to adorn the highest station. Their beautiful home, "Rajah Lodge," is considered by many the finest residence in the state. Mr. Aldrich has never taken an active part in politics nor in religious matters—being a close student, he could see that all systems contained both truth and error, and that the highest moral development was based on the practice of the golden rule. He and his wife are active in reform work, going hand in hand to prisons and wherever their chosen work leads them. The cry of the weary, the sick, and the unfortunate never goes by them unheeded. They are the friends and advisers of all their employees and all who come within their influence, and with the poet, we may add, "None know them but to love them."

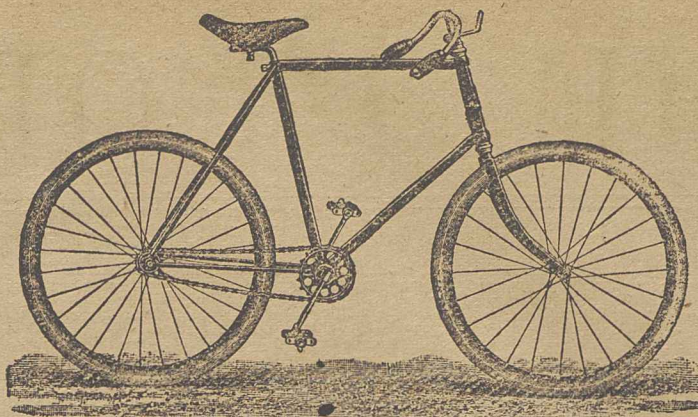
Administrators Sale

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby County Alabama, I, B. L. Moore administrator de bonis non of the estate of A. M. Elliott deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbiana, on Monday the 12, day of November 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described real estate, belonging to said estate to wit: A store house and lot situated in the town of Columbiana, known as the A. M. Elliott store house and lot, beginning at the north east corner of said store house and running due west with College street sixty seven feet thence due south forty eight feet, thence due east sixty seven feet to Main street, thence forty eight feet north along Main street to point of beginning, and one house and lot situated in the town of Columbiana bounded on the east by main street on the north, house and lot of Wright Timney on the south by house and lot of Gordon DuBose, now occupied by Longshore and Beavers as a law office, also the following described lands: N½ of the NE¼ and the SW¼ of NW¼ and a part of the SE¼ of the NE¼ and the NE¼ of NW¼ and E½ of W½ of the NW¼ of Sec. 13 Township 21 Range 3 West. The SE¼ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ and E½ of SW¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 12 Township 21 Range 3 West. The NW¼ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ and W½ of SW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 7 Township 21 Range 3 West. Part of the NW¼ of NE¼ of Section 25 Township 20 Range 2 West, and part of the E½ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ Section 33 Township 21 Range 1 West. B. L. Moore, administrator de bonis non of estate of A. M. Elliott deceased.

Probate Notice

State of Alabama, Shelby County (Probate Court, October 22, 1894.) Estate of Howell Sammons deceased. This day came A. J. Sammons administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, and upon the grounds that said land cannot be equally divided. It is ordered that Monday the 19th day of November 1894 be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate

VICTORS are Standard Value.



The standard price of Victor Bicycles is \$125.00. No deviation, and Victor riders are guaranteed against cut rates during the current year.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON.
NEW YORK.PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO.
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King of all Bicycles. *The Monarch* Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted. Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

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Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

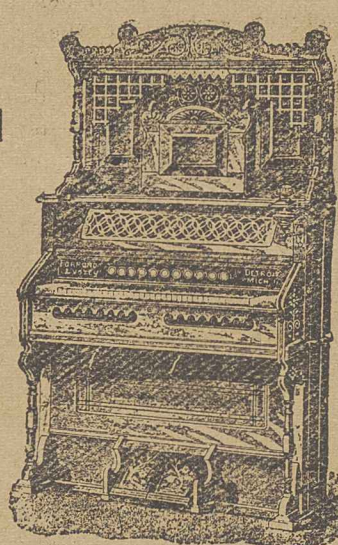
LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH. WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10¢ I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,THE PEOPLE'S
ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

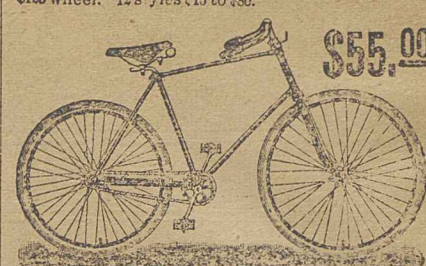
One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.9

BICYCLES

No more "We'll fix it" excuses. We'll fix it right. Price \$1.00. Examination before sale. Our \$1.00 and \$1.50 bicycles are sold for \$1.00 and \$1.50 respectively. 28" wheels. 12" x 12" tires.



ACME ROADSTER \$35

Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$35 to \$40.

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. \$30. WOOD-RIMS.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$35 and \$40. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay \$3 to \$5 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let patience and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company, ELKHART, IND.

THE BEST WAY
—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
NORTH AND NORTHWEST
—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH
MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in
TEXAS AND THE WEST.

Also running through to
NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE,
CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

Biennial Encampment of the
Uniform Rank Knights Pythias
at Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, Aug. 28, 1894.

Tickets will be sold to Washington and return by agents of the Southern Railway Company, Western System, at one fare for the round trip account Knights Pythias Conclave.

Tickets on sale August 23rd to 28th inclusive, good to return Sept. 6th. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15th, 1894.

A through special train will leave Chattanooga, Sunday Aug. 26th, at 1:15 P. M. and will arrive at Washington D. C. Monday, Aug. 27th, at 9:30 A. M.

For sleeping car reservations and further information, apply to

L. A. Bell, Dist. Pass. Agt.,
Scha, Ala.
C. A. Benscoter, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Notice of Attachment

North Evans vs. Henry Tate. Justice Court of P. N. Gilbert, a Justice of the Peace in and for Beat 8, Shelby County Ala., Came North Evans, plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that certain property to wit: One roan mare about 12 years old, and one mule colt about 18 months old, has been levied on as the property of the defendant, by virtue of an attachment issued from my office on the 1st day of Oct. 1894, returnable to the next Term thereof, and that said Defendant is a non-resident of the state of Ala. and whose place of residence is unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered that notice of said attachment be given to said Henry Tate by publication in the People's Advocate, a newspaper published in Columbiana Ala., once a week for three successive weeks, prior to Saturday the 10th day of November 1894, when the same will stand for trial, and a copy of said paper be sent to the Defendant at his last known place of residence. Witness my hand this 8th day of Oct. 1894. P. N. GILBERT, J. P.

Notice of Attachment.

State of Alabama, Shelby County, Longshore & Beavers vs. Henry Tate. Justice Court of P. N. Gilbert, Justice of the Peace in and for precinct 8, Shelby County Ala.

Before me as said Justice of the Peace came A. P. Longshore, one of the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that certain property to wit: One roan mare about 12 years old, one mule colt 18 months old, has been levied on as the property of Defendant, by virtue of an attachment issued from my office on the 1st day of Oct. 1894, returnable to the next term thereof, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Ala., and whose place of residence is unknown to affiant. It is ordered that notice of said attachment be given to said Henry Tate by publication in The People's Advocate, a newspaper published in Columbiana, Ala., once a week for three successive weeks prior to Saturday, the 10th day of November 1894, when the same will stand for Trial, and a copy be sent to same Defendants last place of residence. P. N. GILBERT, J. P.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIA, OCT. 25, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Foreign Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.
Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.
County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 6, Mail and Express, - 1:15 a. m.
No. 44, Local Freight, - 3:25 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 2:55 a. m.
No. 45, Local Freight, - 7:50 a. m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

The jury commissioners were in session all last week.

W. R. A. Milner, circuit clerk ran up to Talladega Tuesday on business.

The farmers are having beautiful weather to gather their four cent cotton.

Mr. A. M. Jones, of Harpersville has the contract for repairing the court house.

Read the advertisement of sale by B. L. Moore administrator in another column.

Mr. J. H. Mullins, of Birmingham, spent several days in our city and vicinity last week.

Mr. J. T. Posey, of beat 16, was in the city last Thursday and gave the Advocate a pleasant call.

Mrs. M. F. Pitts is spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. C. J. Seabrooks, at Childersburg.

Messrs. Longshore and Hardy will speak at Spring Creek in Beat 2, next Saturday. Go and hear them.

F. B. Lloyd (Rufus Sanders) will lecture at the Court House in this place next Tuesday the 30th, at 7:30 p. m.

Read the appointments for public speaking at Camp Branch, Spring Creek and Vandiver in today's issue.

W. B. Brown, Esq., who has been absent several weeks recuperating his health, returned home Tuesday last much improved.

Messrs. Caldwell and Abernethy are billed to speak at this place on Friday the 26th, in the interest of Robbins and organized democracy.

Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega, W. E. Brinkerhoff, of Calera, and W. T. Johnson, of Highland, were among the visitors to our city last Tuesday.

The low price of cotton does not seem to lessen the receipts at this place. The public gins are kept busy all the time preparing the fleecy staple for market.

A good yoke of oxen and a good wagon sold on our streets last week at private sale for thirty dollars. The oxen alone would have brought seventy-five dollars before the Cleveland boom.

We print six thousand copies of the Advocate this week and we want every man, woman and child in Shelby to read it. Don't be afraid to take it out of the office as the paper is paid for and no demand will be made upon anyone, not a regular subscriber for subscription.

The county alliance was in session at Chappell Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Our engagements prevented our attending the meeting but we understand the attendance was good and very important business transacted. The next meeting will be held at Chappell on the 2nd Wednesday in January next.

P. H. Earle & Co., of Birmingham, are working for the trade of the farmers of Shelby, and they intend to have it if cheap goods and honest fair dealing will get it. The writer has shipped cotton to this firm two seasons and know whereof he speaks when he says they have so far given perfect satisfaction. They have three men, traveling in Shelby soliciting orders, one of whom sold fifty barrels of flour in the Harpersville neighborhood last week. Read their advertisement in another column and then give them a trial.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The following named delegates will represent Shelby in the state convention to be held at Montgomery on the 12th day of November, viz:

Joseph Verchot	R. F. Johnson
B. L. Moore	A. P. Longshore
W. M. Connell	A. H. Merrill
J. B. Randall	Jasper Holcomb
J. D. Hardy	E. F. Vest
Dr. H. W. Harrison	J. M. Fancher
W. H. Sturdivant	J. B. Griffin
M. S. Wilson	L. W. Johnson
R. F. Cox	T. B. Holcomb
E. W. Attaway	R. J. Byars
J. S. Dyke	Van Phillips
J. M. Spearman	Jno. S. Pitts
C. W. Lovelace	Geo. M. Bilby
B. F. Oakes	J. F. Hill
J. W. Pitts	J. H. Robertson
Rufe Byars	Wm. Lowry
L. R. Kendrick	G. B. Deans

The Pops in Texas.

Col. William Green Sterrett, of the Galveston-Dallas News, received today from a democratic constituency in Texas the following gloomy verse. It was in reply to a query as to what strength the third party was developing in Lone Star regions:

The pops are doing well
In Texas.
The pops charge rotund pell-mell
In Texas.
They're due to cut a swell.
Their numbers none can tell,
But they're surely raising—
In Texas.
Colonel Sterrett says that he has read a great many affecting poems in his life, but confesses that none of them ever left him feeling so limp as this. It has embittered the autumn for him.—A. H. L., in Chicago Times.

Suffrage Prostitution.

The following, taken from the Georgia Baptist, an organ of the Negro Baptist church, published in Augusta, Ga., and ably edited by Rev. W. J. White, deserves the careful attention of every man white and black, in the State?

The democratic leaders in Richmond county will have to account in the judgement for prostitution of the ballot, and specially colored voters.
This paper has not been hasty in referring to this matter, but a sense of duty compels our putting in a word. The names of a number of colored youth have been given to us, who were registered for the recent election while not of voting age. Some were registered under more than one name in order that they might vote more than once. One of these cases was exposed at the polls in our city at last week's election. A young colored man offered to vote but made a mistake in giving his assumed name and when the name given by him could not be found on the registry list, Mr. Collins, our county jailer, stepped forward and gave another name as the correct name of this voter, which name was found and the vote taken by the managers. How in the name of the high heaven can the colored vote ever be elevated as long as white men thus openly prostitute it? How can God smile upon a party that resorts to such means, or the men who accept office when it is secured by the use of such destructive methods. The Georgia Baptist pleads with all earnestness with these democratic leaders to desist from this prostitution of our colored youth, and of the ballot which should be the palladium of our liberties.—Georgia Baptist.

The democratic county executive committee met at this place last Friday. The attendance was very small and we have been unable to learn what was done. Among the number present we noticed Chairman T. J. Martin, of Harpersville, W. S. Cary, of Montevallo and Judge R. W. Cobb, of Helena.

The high tariff Republican candidate for congress from the fourth district will not receive any support from democrats.—Mountain Home.
Don't hug that delusive phantom of hope to your breast neighbor. Come down to Shelby and we will show you plenty of them.

Senator Morgan is billed to speak at three places in this county as follows:
Montevallo, Thursday Oct. 25
Calera, Wednesday, 31
Wilsonville, Thursday Nov. 1

The Jury Commissioners.

"Mr. D. C. Davis, the newly elected republican, populite commissioner, passed through Harpersville last week en-route home from commissioners court, and reported that things pertaining to the court had been very poorly managed during his absence of two years, but seemed to think that he could get it all straight again during his term of four years, ready for the democrats to croak again." JAKE, in Chronicle.

The Advocate did not intend to say anything more about the jury business, but the above from the Harpersville correspondent of the Chronicle, makes it necessary for us, in justice to Mr. D. C. Davis, the "republican, populite commissioner," to give the facts and let the people judge as to whether the juries have been properly drawn for the past two years.

The law makes it the duty of the jury commissioners on "the next day after the adjournment of the last regular term of the county commissioners" (which is in October of each year,) to select from the male inhabitants of the county, over 21 and under 60 years of age, such persons, not exempt from jury duty, as in their opinion, are fit and competent to discharge the duties of grand and petit jurors with honesty, impartiality and intelligence. Said commissioners shall prepare a list of names so selected, stating therein the place of residence and occupation of such person, if known to them, and shall file a certified copy of such list, in a sealed envelope in the office of the Judge of Probate within five days after making such selection.

At the first term of the commissioners court after Mr. Davis had qualified he was told that the jury box, which the law required to be filled on the next day after the adjournment of the last regular term of the commissioners court, held each year, had been filled in August by the old board. For reasons, not necessary to mention here, Mr. Davis demanded and obtained a certified list of the names which had been put in the box. Upon examination of that list he found that not more than one-fourth of the qualified jurors names had been put in that box. In beat 12 out of 100 names only 13 had been put in, and in beat 16 only 31 names out of 146, and so on through all the beats in the county. For this reason and for the further reason that the law required the box to be filled in October of each year, Messrs. Davis and Powers demanded that the box be exhausted and filled. Messrs. McGowan and Walker objected, and without arriving at any agreement the board adjourned until Monday of last week.

When called to order on Monday, Mr. Davis moved to exhaust the box and fill. Mr. Powers seconded the motion, when Mr. McGowan said he could not do anything like that, and taking the box under his arm left the room without adjourning the board. Messrs. Davis and Powers being left without a quorum could do nothing but wait until Mr. McGowan had consulted his friends. Late that evening Mr. McGowan, after consultation with his friends, decided to comply with the law and fill the box and draw the jury.

The above is a plain but condensed statement of facts, and the voters of Shelby can draw their own conclusions. It has been charged for sometime that the juries were packed. The Advocate has been both to believe that men occupying positions of trust, men who have been honored and respected by the good people of the county, would wilfully violate the law by packing a jury in the interest of an individual or party, but we are compelled to admit that the evidence in regard to the drawing of the juries in Shelby for the last two years goes to show that the juries were selected almost exclusively from one party. It is safe to say that there has not been a legally drawn jury—grand or petit—in Shelby county for two years.

We hope the old board of commissioners can explain why it was that so few names were put in the jury box? Why it was that they were nearly all of one political party and why it was that some names were drawn two or three times from the same box in 12 months? The columns of the Advocate are open for any explanation they may see proper to make.

Public Speaking

Hon. J. C. Manning will address the citizens of the 4th congressional district upon the issues involved, and in the interest of W. F. Aldrich, the people's candidate, at places and dates as follows:

CHILTON.	Oct. 25 at 11 a m
Collins Chapel.	TALLADEGA.
Payetteville, Oct. 29 at 11 a m	
Talladega, , 30 at 1 p m	
Ironaton, , , at 7:30 ,	
CLEBURNE.	
Edwardsville, Oct. 31 at 11 a m	
Hon. J. C. Manning and Rev. S. M. Adams, at	
CALHOUN.	
Piedmont, Nov. 1 at 11 a m	
Schencks Sulp. Spgs., 2 at , a m	
Ammonist, , 3 at , a m	
G. B. DEANS, Chairman.	

Headquarters Campaign Committee Peoples and Jeffersonian Parties 4th Congressional District of Alabama.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and others will speak at	
Lincoln, Friday, Oct. 5, 11 a. m.	
Talladega, Saturday, 6, 11 ,	
Centre Institute, Monday, 15, 10 ,	
Pelham, Tuesday, 16, 11 ,	
Montevallo, Saturday, 20, 11 ,	
Aldrich, , , 7:30 p m	
Fayetteville Monday, 29, 11 a m	
Talladega Tuesday, 30, 1 p m	
Ironaton, , , 7:30 ,	
Calera, Monday Nov. 5, 10 a. m.	
Hon. W. F. Aldrich, T. D. Parsons and others.	
Sylacauga Tuesday, Oct. 9, 12 m.	
Childersburg Wednesday, 10 11 a. m	
Vincent Thursday, 11 11 ,	
Columbiana Friday, 12 , ,	
Shelby, , , 7:30 p m	
Calera, Saturday, 13, 11 a m	
Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Hon. A. P. Longshore, and others.	
Silver Run Friday, Oct. 26, 10 a m	
Jenifer, , , 7:30 p m	
Manford Saturday, 27, 10 a m	
Hon. A. P. Longshore, T. D. Parsons and others.	
Alpine Thursday, Nov. 1, 11 a m	
Columbiana Friday, 2, , ,	
G. B. DEANS, Chairman.	

Maj. Philander Morgan, with Messrs. Adams and Manning will address the citizens of Anniston and vicinity on the issues involved, and in the interest of the people's candidate on Saturday Nov. 3 at 11 a. m. Messrs. Longshore, Hardy and Abbott will address tee citizens upon the issues involved, and in the interest of the People's candidate at following places and dates:

Shelby Co.	
Camp Branch, Oct. 23, at 11 a m	
Spring Creek, , 27, at , ,	
Messrs. Adams and Hardy at	
Vandiver, Oct. 30, at 11 a m	
G. B. DEANS, Chairman.	

Probate Notice.

Probate Court, Shelby County, Estate of R. M. Pilgruet, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent on the 3rd day of October, 1894, by the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

G. B. DEANS, Administrator.
John A. Campbell, Atty.

Notice No. 15,167.

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 4, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 19, 1894, viz: George W. Muse, Homestead entry, No. 22253, for the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 8 T. 21 S. 2 E. W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, Randolph C. Naish, Wesley Ozley, Rufus F. Hale, all of Longview, Alabama. H. PURCELL, REGISTER.

NEW HOME
Do not be deceived by those who advertise Sewing Machines at Wholesale Prices. The so-called cheap machines which they advertise for \$10.00 can now be bought at our store for \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the \$25.00. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the NEW HOME. We will not be undersold. We want your order. If not for the best, for our next best. And if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will win you. WE WILL DELIVER a machine at your home for examination, before purchasing, free of charge. Write at once. New Price List free.

A NEW FIRM!

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**

We have decided to change our business, and from this date

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price!

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT
LAST WELL
CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed man in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 25 packages (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed: 1 package containing 300 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address **T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.**

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$24.50. No. 47. Wagon. \$43. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 47. Wagon. \$42.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Selling Wagon, \$25 to \$30. Guaranteed same as sell for \$35 to \$40. Surreys, \$10 to \$15, same as sell for \$15 to \$20. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, sold at 75c. Phantoms at \$7.50 to \$10.00. Wagons, \$10 to \$15. Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single \$5 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$18 to \$25. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 5 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.
"Quaker City Baking Powder" is of all we've found the best. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Only) Claims a place above the rest.
With ten pennies get a sample of your Quaker City day. If it is not as good as Quaker City, Ho your pennies will not pay.
For success will ever follow (Only). Those who use Q. C. B. P.
For success will ever follow (Only). Those who use Q. C. B. P.

Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

SAW Mill:

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

at Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

W. A. Turk, G. P. A. Washington, D. C. C. A. Benseater, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

We hope every one who owns a home will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for \$1.50.

Notice of Election.

There will be an election held at the various voting places in Shelby county, Alabama, on Tuesday, November 6th, 1894, during the regular hours, for the selection of a representative in the fifty-fourth congress, from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama. Witness my hand this 2nd day of October, 1894.

H. W. NELSON, Sheriff of Shelby County.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION FOR NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

Beat 1, Box 1—E. B. Nelson, E. Morrison and W. A. Tallant. Ret. Off. Sheriff.

Beat 1, Box 2—W. H. Bell, C. P. McLane and Frank Finch. Ret. Off. J. W. Thompson.

Beat 2—Hosen Pearson, E. C. Bristow and J. W. Willis. Ret. Off. G. E. Abbett.

Beat 3—W. D. Boyd, I. W. Bailey Jr. and Jas. W. Pilgreen. Ret. Off. J. H. Duran.

Beat 4, Box 1—Burr Nabors, W. S. Cary and Dr. H. W. Harrison. Ret. Off. J. G. Harris.

Beat 4, Box 2—D. N. Hudgens, Randall Hill and Jno. Cunningham. Ret. Off. Joe McMullen.

Beat 5—Jno. Harmon, Columbus Benton and W. H. Sturdivant. Ret. Off. H. N. Howard.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, J. L. Roberson and George Wyatt. Ret. Off. Daniel Lambert.

Beat 7—J. B. Adams, C. L. O'Neal and W. E. Brinkerhoff. Ret. Off. Charles Hale.

Beat 8—W. A. Weldon, Harmon Thomas and L. R. Kendrick. Ret. Off. E. S. Martin.

Beat 9—R. G. Weldon, Jesse Taylor Jr. and E. W. Holland. Ret. Off. Amos Daniel.

Beat 10—B. S. Rowe, C. B. Henderson and C. A. Glaze. Ret. Off. M. E. Bates.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, Hugh Shaw and M. B. Smith. Ret. Off. J. A. Mardis.

Beat 12—Sam Dunway, J. R. Jones and W. N. Gilbert. Ret. Off. N. H. Cross.

Beat 13—R. M. Deshaize, C. T. Lee and R. F. Cox. Ret. Off. B. F. Dawson.

Beat 14—J. M. Babb, P. L. Holcomb and Sam Collins. Ret. Off. W. H. Collins.

Beat 15—T. H. Baxley, R. T. Falkner and R. J. Byers. Ret. Off. Joe Falkner.

Beat 16—Henry Fulenwider, J. J. Burk and C. W. Lovelace. Ret. Off. J. E. Elliott.

Beat 17—W. C. Denson, Jno. Bishop and J. A. Little. Ret. Off. T. D. Padgett.

Jno. S. LEPPER, Judge of Probate.

Wm. R. A. MILNER, Clerk Circuit Court.

H. W. NELSON, Sheriff.

Notice No. 15,252.

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., September 24, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on November 3, 1894, viz: James M. Wilder, Homestead entry No. 21527, for the NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 16, T. 20 S. 2 E. W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Luther R. Kendrick, Edmon S. Martin, Andrew J. Shaw, Elvrey J. Gilbert, all of Coleville, Alabama. H. PURCELL, REGISTER.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.<

Manners in Korea.
It is manners, in Korea at least, for the girl to get up first in the morning, sweep the room, roll up the bed (a mattress spread on the floor), and then begin the preparation for breakfast, which is not served until 10 o'clock. The girl in Korea is not thought worth educating, though she is welcome to such knowledge of the native script as she may be able to pick up from her mother. It is proper for the boy to rise early enough to go round to his father's apartment and greet him with "Have you had peace in your sleep?" and then to busy himself around the front of the house, sweep the house or see that it is swept and then go to his studies. He goes to school before breakfast. Children stand in the presence of parents and superiors with eyes cast down, hands folded reverently, and for the most part are supposed to be seen and not heard unless spoken to.
Insa has, "making the bow," is a part of every child's training. It is the greeting in the morning and farewell at night. I had a servant who thought he could not begin his day's work until he had made his morning bow to me. There are the salutations in New Year when everybody calls on his friends. The highest officials in Seoul hasten to the royal palace to present their congratulations to his majesty; the second rank calls on the first and so on down to the children, who do a large part of the calling on the first day of the year. The calling lasts up to the fifth day.
As a natural result of their training the children are well behaved. A more orderly school than the one I taught for five years while in Korea I never saw, is the testimony of H. G. Appenzella. In some respects, therefore, our children can learn from those who do not have the benefit of a Christian civilization.—Over Sea and Land.

A Beautiful Blotchy Face.
Right off you say "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them. It's the only cure—certain, safe, sure. It costs 50 cents. Druggists, or mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, was recently the recipient of 225 square miles of rubber land at the hands of the Hova Government.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of CHENEY'S CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1896.
A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free of charge. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Karl's Oyster Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 50 cts., 90 cts., \$1.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was troubled with Rheumatism so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla built him up, and he gained 15 lbs. Our little boy Leon has also been given appetite, weight and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of Erysipelas, which I have had for 15 years and which is now entirely driven out of my system. Since you

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
taking Hood's I am better in every way."
Mrs. H. K. JOHNSON, Lyme Centre, N. H.
Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25 cents.

WORLD'S FAIR
HIGHEST AWARD
"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE"

IMPERIAL GRANUM
THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD
Has just acquired the reputation of being The Savior for INVALIDS and The Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN
A superior nutritive in continued fevers, and a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

CARRIAGES
Buggies & Harness.
Two highest awards at World's Fair for Strength, Beauty and Low Price. Six years ago we were the largest dealer in the world selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Result: upward of 100,000 vehicles sold and our factory now the largest in the world dealing direct with consumers. Send for our mammoth illustrated literature, free of charge.
ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Treats Croup. Use in time. No other medicine. CONSUMPTION

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

A Winter Resort.
A colony of representative people from Chicago have established a winter resort at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin county.

Residence and Contents Burned.
Prof. Geo. W. Stevens, of Roanoke, lost his house and contents by fire. The fire was discovered about midnight. The origin is unknown. The house was worth \$3,500 and the insurance was \$1,500.

Broke His Neck.
Felix Walter, an employee of the Tuscaloosa Cotton Oil Mill, while carrying a sack of cotton seed on his back fell and broke his neck. It is thought that he had something like a fainting spell and that this caused the fatal fall. A physician was immediately summoned, but he found Walter dead.

Alabama in the Navy.
Within the last few days another Alabama naval cadet graduate has been appointed to the French school. This too is a case of actual merit, and not in the least a piece of favoritism. The young officer to whom this good fortune has fallen is Gaines Roberts of Anniston, who has for a year or more been on a cruise on one of the warships. The Southern and especially the Alabama boys are getting rapidly to the front. In a few years Southern born men will again hold high commissions in the Federal army and navy. Many of them have already made fine reputations for ability.

They Saw Their Way to Liberty.
At about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening the jailer at Gadsden went in to look up the prisoners when he found only four men to look up, and on investigation he discovered that eight men had gone, as follows: Joe Ward and John Bridges, highway robbery; J. P. Jenkins, recently convicted of forgery and sent up for two years, awaiting action of the supreme court; R. A. Dewgar, rape; Dave Adkins, William Green, W. A. Gray, selling whiskey and Charles Davis, colored, chicken thief. They made their escape by saving two bars in the steel cages and then sawing the bars to the outer window, thereby getting out. Two short case knives made into saws, and a bottle of sweet oil were found in a cell. So far the escaped birds have made good their escape. Sheriff Burns is away after midnight. The filing of the bars was done Saturday and Sunday while religious services were being held in the jail.

For His Wife's Reputation.
A negro by the name of Harrison Presley was killed Saturday night by another negro named Berry Jackson, while on the road to a supper a few miles north of Prattville. It appears that the latter had for some time suspected the former of undue attentions to the wife of Berry. Accordingly to Berry on Saturday night he encountered Harrison accompanying his wife and immediately a fight ensued, when Harrison was knocked down and his throat cut by Berry to such an extent as to produce death. The slayer delivered himself up next morning to Sheriff Spigener, and is now in jail.

An Aged Man at Rest.
Mr. Coleman, a highly respected gentleman, 84 years of age, residing about five miles east of East Lake, was found dead Tuesday afternoon, and so far as known his death is a mystery. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning he left his home on horseback to go a few miles distant, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon his body was found sitting upright in the road with a bridge around his shoulder. The body was cold and stiff. Friends carried the dead man home and prepared him for burial. Deceased was the father of Mr. Thomas Coleman, warehouseman for McKnight, Morson & Middleton.

Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane.
The Advertiser's correspondent was shown by Mr. W. A. Woods of Rock Run, Ala., a sample of new cane and jelly, called the Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane, that promises to revolutionize jelly making. The cane resembles the sugar cane somewhat, and is cultivated like the common syrup cane. When ripe it is cut and crushed through a cane crusher and cooked in a syrup evaporator until done, when it is drawn off and set away to cool, after which it becomes a nice, firm jelly, tasting a delicious flavor, somewhat of the currant. Your correspondent thinks every farmer in the South should have a patch of this cane.

A Bold Foraging Party.
W. C. Wellborn, a beef peddler residing over in the valley beyond Gate City, was held up and robbed Monday afternoon near that place. Wellborn was driving his wagon, when he was met by a negro who claimed to want to buy some beef. Wellborn uncovered the meat and was pricing it when another negro came out of the bushes and covered the peddler with a gun while the first robbed him of \$3.75 in cash, and all the beef both men could carry off. Wellborn did not recognize either of the negroes, and as he was unarmed they escaped.

Turpentine Still Burned.
Monday morning at Verdun Station thirty-eight miles north of Mobile on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was consumed by fire the turpentine still and warehouse belonging to Mr. H. A. Ellison. The fire started about 10 o'clock. The railroad platform, two sections of telegraph wires and the south end of the side railroad track were also consumed, the rails being twisted into almost spiral shape. There was stored in the warehouse considerable rosin belonging to several merchants of Escambia county.

A Lamentable Shot.
Saturday near the old Dog River factory, Mobile, Sam Antonio, aged about 5 years, was accidentally shot by his older brother, Peter, who was hunting birds. The shot took effect from the hip all the way up to the face and one shot penetrated the lung. The little boy is quite badly wounded, but is reported to be better.

Cocoa River Improvement.
Work on lock four is being pushed with a vim while the water is so low. The river is now at low water mark, first time in many years, but the boats continue to make regular trips.

Too Far Under "The Influence."

At Mobile about dusk Sunday John Ready, the second mate of the ship Everest, climbed to the yard arm of the foremast and jumped into the river, and was drowned. The man was about 40 years of age, was under the influence of liquor and had been discussing Brodie's bridge jumping feats with some visitors on board. He announced that he was as brave as any man and would prove it by jumping from the highest point he could reach. No one realized that he would carry out his foolhardy intention until he leaped into the river. He jumped about 60 feet. He came to the surface but was evidently unconscious, as he made no effort to grasp a rope thrown to him. His body was recovered.

Fire Residence Destroyed.

A dispatch from Selma says: News has just reached the city of the destruction by fire, in the lovely little village of Summerfield, of the handsome house in the place, owned by Mr. Louis Sturdivant, on last Sunday. Mr. Sturdivant and wife went to church about one mile distant and on their return found their home in flames. They did not even save their clothing. No insurance whatever was on the building.

Look Out for the Engine.

Saturday evening as the passenger train going east left Tuscaloosa it ran into the wagon of S. J. Challen, killing the team and breaking the wagon all to pieces. It seems that the driver not hearing the train approach, drove upon the track and was unable to get off before the engine struck the team. The driver escaped unhurt, although he was thrown to the ground by the shock.

Car and Cotton Burned.

It was reported from Fitzpatrick's Station Monday that a box car of the Central Railroad loaded with thirty-five bales of cotton, on the side-track at that station, burned Sunday night. The fire was probably caused by a spark from some passing locomotive. Both cotton and box car were entirely consumed. The railroad had full insurance.

A Courageous Woman.

Miss Willie Kelly, the daughter of Mr. James Kelly of McKinley, Marengo county, passed Selma Tuesday, en route to Shanghai, China, where she will work as a missionary. She is sent out by the mission board of the Baptist church. At Louisville she will join a party of twenty missionaries. They will sail from Tacoma October 30.

Railroad Extension.

The contract for the extension of the Chattanooga railroad from the main line to Round Mountain has been let to Gordon Frank, of Jacksonville, and the work of extension is now being pushed rapidly. Several hundred men are at work on the grading.

Ticket Office Robbed.

Parties who came up on the Alabama Midland Monday, reported that the ticket office at Le Grand station was robbed Sunday night, the burglars carrying off the stock of tickets which is said to have been all they could find.

He Was "Under the Influence."

Charlie Gunn, the boss at the Crudup mines, near Gadsden, came to town last Saturday night and loaded up on whiskey and in a fight with Len Littlefield was knocked down and stampled and several teeth knocked out.

One Mines Re-Opened.

The Langdon Ore Mines at Langdon City have again started up with a large force of hands, having received orders to ship all they can mine.

A Miner's Life Crushed Out.

Alf Hall, an employee at Smith's Mines, a few miles below Birmingham, was killed Monday by falling ore.

IT WAS MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Assassination of J. F. Allison of Jasper.

Allison left Jasper Saturday night in company with Dan Lynn, both of whom got off the train at New River tank and spent Sunday somewhere in the country near there. They came back to the railroad Sunday night, built a fire and went to sleep on the ground.

About 9 o'clock some one came up in about twenty yards of the men asleep and standing behind a large tree fired a load of buckshot into the breast of Allison, killing him instantly. Lynn, who was sleeping behind Allison from where the murderer stood, got up and was examining Allison to see how bad he was hurt, when another load of buckshot was fired at Lynn, striking him in the thighs. He fell as if killed and the murderer ran away.

After waiting about twenty minutes Lynn got up and went for assistance. When he got back Allison's pockets were turned wrong side out, and two hand satchels were gone.
A man who had made threats against Allison was suspected, and the tracks, it is said, were followed to his house. The suspect has gone to parts unknown. It is rumored that a woman was the cause of the affair.

The sad occurrence was a great surprise and shock to the many friends of Allison here. He was a local democratic speaker, who never failed to respond when called upon. He leaves a wife and several children.

SLAIN BY HIS NEPHEW.

They that Take the Sword, Shall Fall By the Sword.

In Bristoe's cove, four miles from Mountsboro, near the county line between Etowah and Marshall, George Bartlett and his nephew, Dave Hubbard, had been engaged in getting out stave timber and had some words over the settlement. Saturday they were engaged in gathering corn, when the difficulty was renewed. Bartlett was on the wagon and, grabbing a hickory standard, struck at Hubbard, who also grabbed a large hickory stick and struck Bartlett in the head, knocking him out of the wagon. Hubbard then went to the house, and, telling what he had done, fled the country. Parties went to the field, where they found Bartlett dead.

George Bartlett was an old man about sixty years old, while Hubbard was his nephew, about twenty-nine years old.
The Bartlett family has been peculiarly an unfortunate one. One son was killed in Attala several years ago, also one near where the father was killed and one was drowned.

BEYOND THE BIG WATERS.

The Portuguese Besieged in Lourenzo by the Kaffirs.

UNTIMELY REBELLION IN CHINA

The Portuguese Governor Politely Declines Assistance. An Attack Repulsed. Telegraph Station Abandoned. A Proposed Loan. China Buying Arms.

A dispatch to the Times from Lourenzo, Marquês, says that the Portuguese have politely declined the offer of assistance made to them by Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, to quell the rebellion. The dispatch adds that the cable station at Lourenzo, Marquês, has been abandoned and the cable connected with the British warship Thrush, from which all dispatches are sent. The correspondent of the Times, continuing, says: "The governor yesterday said that he did not believe the rebels would attack the town, but they attacked it this morning, and were repulsed by a heavy cannonade. Twelve Portuguese were killed. The country is in open revolt, and the authorities talk of asking assistance from the Transvaal. The situation is unbearable."

A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the report telegraphed to the Associated Press that rebellion has broken out 100 miles from Hankow. The rebels are fairly armed and very reckless. They attacked the government buildings, which were feebly defended by loyal troops. The latter were soon defeated, and many of them were killed. Many others joined the rebels. Two mandarins were killed. The province is almost denuded of troops and the rebels are daily gathering strength. It is expected that they will advance on Woo Chang, province of Hoo Pee, of which Hankow is the garrison. The garrison at Woo Chin has gone to the coast and the place is therefore practically defenseless.

It is reported, in consequence of the projected \$10,000,000 10 per centage loan, to be guaranteed by the imperial customs, Chinese agents abroad have been instructed to put the best face possible on the recent Chinese reverses and to represent the fleet as being active and efficient.

A dispatch from Berlin states that a Hamburg firm has purchased 100,000 Albini rifles at 4 francs each from the Belgian government for export to China.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Germany's refusal to interfere in the Chinese-Japanese troubles does not affect the question of the protection to Europeans in China, in which she will fully co-operate. The German commander in Chinese waters has already been authorized to dispatch a small body of marines to protect the legation at Peking. If there should be any doubt as to the moral effect of even such a small body of European troops would effectually check a Chinese mob.

A LIVING-PICTURE EXHIBIT.

Performance not in the Program—A Hot Bath Bravely Borne.

Miss Annie Strathmore is one of three girls who pose in the fountain living picture entitled "The Birth of the Pearl," the last but one of the list. In it two front corners are occupied by girls half encased in mermaids' tails, while back of them Miss Strathmore stands fronting the audience, her arms bent upward and backward grasping a shell above her head. She is clad only in flesh tights and a light undervest. As the curtain parts the fountain streams rise, throwing themselves all over her body. Of course, it is necessary that the water should be at least lukewarm, so a pipe of boiler water was connected with the cold stream. The picture has been running six weeks without trouble, but in some way the cold stream was turned off. Miss Strathmore felt the water growing hotter and hotter, but bravely resisted the impulse to cry out. Finally, driven frantic by the scalding streams, she screamed and the curtains were quickly drawn. Many of the audiences were horrified, realizing that there had been an accident, but few guessed its cause. Dr. Daniels, of the Emergency hospital, was quickly called. Upon stripping off Mrs. Strathmore's tights it was found that she been very badly burned on the legs, abdomen and breast. It is believed that she will recover.

Export of Silver.

The steamer Gallicie sailed Wednesday from San Francisco, Cal., carrying about \$750,000 of silver, consigned to China, where it will be used in paying off the army. Most of the cargo was for Japan. The hold was filled with canned meats and the supposition is that it is meant for supplies for the Japanese army in Korea. The Gallicie carried away 500 Chinese and 100 Japanese citizens. The Chinese say they are going home for the holiday festivities, while most of the Japanese will join the army.

Not at Home.

Seven prisoners effected their escape from the parish jail at Shreveport, La., Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, four of whom were convicted by the recent term of the criminal court, for the lifetime service. They used an old file and a pair of scissors to dig out of the prison. They began work Friday morning at 11 o'clock and Friday night's electrical storm afforded the opportunity desired to complete the work. Deputy sheriffs are in pursuit.

A Dangerous Bridge.

Tuesday morning, while driving across the McCallie avenue bridge, Chattanooga the horse attached to a wagon driven by a countryman became frightened at an incoming passenger train and began to rear and plunge wildly. The frightened animal soon got beyond control and backed the wagon off the end of the bridge. It fell on the top of one of the passing coaches, and then to the ground. The driver jumped before the wagon went off the bridge and escaped with no injuries. The horse was so badly maimed that it had to be killed later, and the wagon was reduced to kindling wood.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Current Appropriation. New Offices Established. Old One Abolished.

The annual volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared under the direction of committees on appropriations has just been completed by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. S. Courts, clerks respectively of the Senate and House appropriation committees, and shows that the total specific appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the 53d Congress amount \$391,156,005, permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680, making a grand total of \$492,230,685.

The appropriations by bills are as follows: Agricultural, \$3,223,033; army, \$23,592,884; diplomatic and consular, \$1,563,918; District of Columbia, \$5,445,678; fortifications, \$2,427,004; Indian, \$10,659,565; legislative, executive and judicial, \$21,305,583; military academy, \$406,538; naval academy, \$23,327,126; pensions, \$151,581,570; postoffice, \$87,236,599; rivers and harbors, \$11,643,180; sundry civil, \$42,345,775; deficiency, \$11,811,004; miscellaneous, \$577,956. Total, \$391,156,005. Permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680; total appropriations \$492,230,685.

The new offices created are 474 in number at an annual cost of \$654,712, and the offices omitted and abolished are 923 in number at an annual cost of \$1,359,992, showing a net reduction in number of 449 and in amount of \$585,170. The salaries increased are \$39,741, and the salaries reduced are \$61,919, at an annual cost of \$22,178, or a net reduction of fifty-five in number and net increase in cost of \$6,041. The offices created and abolished are mainly in the following departments and bureaus:

New offices—Civil service commission, 40; navy department, 1; department of justice, 9; District of Columbia, 71; diplomatic and consular service, 14; naval establishment, 11.
Offices abolished.—Treasury department, 161; independent treasury, 13; war department, 382; interior department, 5; post office department, 12; agricultural department, 18; coast survey, 9; military establishment, 139.

A CALAMITOUS COMBINE.

Two Boys, Some Giant Powder and a Cigarette. The Result.

George and James Tipp, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively, were probably fatally wounded on Monday by the explosion of a box of giant powder cigs. They were found on the road locked arm in arm, staggering from side to side, both terribly mutilated. The left hand of James was gone. His sight was destroyed and his head, face and upper part of his body were cut and scarred by fragments of metal. One of George's eyes was gone and he will lose the sight of the other. The first and second fingers and the thumb of his left hand were shot off. James's hand was found near the place of explosion, still holding a half-burned cigarette, a spark from the cigarette causing the explosion.

Industrial Revival.

Iron and steel mills in the Harrisburg district, Pa., are enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity. At the Pennsylvania Steel Works the production of rails and Bessemer steel last week was the heaviest of years. The three furnaces in blast averaged nearly three hundred tons daily. For three days the Bessemer mill averaged 130 blooms every twenty-four hours. The rail mill made 4,000 tons of rails during the week, the largest production in its history. On Thursday 816 tons were turned out—nearly a ton to every two minutes. The company has received a contract for 1,000 tons of girder rails from the Chicago Street Railway Company, of Chicago, and another large contract from Covington, Ky. There are 4,000 men employed in the steel works.

Reported Assassination in Walker.

A dispatch from Jasper says that J. F. Allison of that place was shot and killed by an assassin in an ambush, near New River tank on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, on Sunday evening. It is stated that the body was found wrapped in a blanket, in a pine box upon which was tacked a slip of paper with his name and address written on it, and that it was taken to Glen Allen by some of the residents near by, who had discovered it, and shipped to Jasper.

Another wagon Smashed.

A railroad accident occurred some three or four miles west of Jonesboro, Tenn., on the Great Southern railway last Monday. Henry Brigrum was crossing the railroad track with a wagon and two horses. The locomotive struck his wagon and team, killing both the horses, tearing the wagon to pieces and badly crippling Brigrum. The exact extent of the injuries is not yet known.

Nashville has a Blaze.

Fire Tuesday night destroyed the business house of Kline & Bernheim, Nashville, Tenn., dealers in hides and tallow. The loss was about \$50,000, covered by insurance. The flames looked ugly for a while, but the firemen confined them to the one building. Hitchcock & Son and Dudley Bros. & Black were slightly damaged by water.

"When the Cat's Away."

The New Albany, Ky., postoffice was robbed Tuesday between 12 and 1 o'clock. While Postmaster Schindler was at dinner a thief slipped into his private office and took \$4,000 worth of stamps and \$500 in cash from the safe. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Schindler's return, and there is no clue to the thief.

Didn't Shut Off the Gas.

C. F. Robinson, of Niles, Mich., registered at Elkhart, Ind., Tuesday night at the hotel. Next morning he was found dead in bed, having been killed by inhaling gas. One of the burners was left partially open by Robinson. Robinson came here to find a son whom he had not seen for many years.

Train Wreckers Sentenced.

Severe sentences were pronounced in the district court at Ogden, Utah, Saturday on Decamp McDonnell and King, found guilty by a jury of attempted train wrecking during the American Railway Union strike. After a lecture by the judge the three men were sentenced to imprisonment as follows: King four years, Decamp and McDonnell 10 years each in the penitentiary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snake-Eating Snake.

A wonderful snake has been added to the collection of the London Zoo. This is the ophiophagus, which Sir Joseph E. B. says is "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. The technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater," and there seems to be no doubt that this snake eats other ophiophagians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and small quadrupeds.

It is found in India, Burmah and the Philippines, in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and Southern India than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake is a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, possesses a hood, which, however, is narrower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of man's way and will avoid rather than court attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophiophagian, and not only attacks of its own free will, but will even pursue an enemy.—New York Advertiser.

Electric Victorias.

In Berlin, we are told, there are several Victorias which take their owners in and out of the city each day. They have been built by German electricians, have storage batteries, and are guided by a man who sits in the driver's seat. In Paris there are also three or four steam and electrical carriages which are permitted by the authorities of the city to travel over the streets and boulevards of the town. They apparently work with entire smoothness and certainty, and roll along swiftly and only frighten a small percentage of horses. In New York there are two electric carriages which occasionally arouse the sightseers on Fifth avenue and in Central Park; but there is, as yet, no demand for conveyances of this kind from the general public.—Atlanta Constitution.

Electricity and Sunburn.

One advantage which electric arc lights have on several occasions been pointed out to possess over all other means of illumination is, that they give off a very large proportion of chemical rays, and, accordingly, closely simulates the effects of sunlight, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. Dark rooms, cellars and other places into which sunlight does not come, and which are usually unhealthy, may, therefore, be expected to become quite as desirable from a purely sanitary point of view, and to be as easily protected from foulness when arc lights are used in them, as rooms to which sunlight has free access. In dark stores and other establishments the introduction of arc lights ought consequently to have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the health of employees, and should relieve them to a considerable extent from the attacks of diseases produced by want of sunlight. A practical demonstration of this power of the arc light can readily be obtained by remaining for a short time in close proximity to a large light, when it will be found that all the effects of sunburn will be produced.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AM. N. U. No. 43, 1894.

Prehistoric Men.

The late meeting of the British Association has brought to light some interesting discoveries as to the prehistoric inhabitants of the earth. Remains recently unearthed in Switzerland show that in the middle ages there existed in Europe a race of very small pygmies, and Herr Masche, within the last few weeks, has discovered in Moravia skeletons of a whole family of gigantic size, associated with many remains of mammoths. This last discovery seems to settle the disputed point as to whether man was coexistent with the mammoth.—New Orleans Picayune.



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needed flesh, no matter how you're lost. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on healthy flesh not the fat of cod liver oil and its like compounds. It raises every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. It may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. The liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

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